

**Weather**

Fine and cold today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 27.5 and the minimum 28.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 29.2 and 14.5.

# THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

Today's paper consists of  
34 pages in four sections

NO. 2245 VOL VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission  
"with special marks privileges in China" 一千零一十五年廿七日

SHANGHAI SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1918

大正四年第三種郵便物

20 CENTS

## GERMAN MEETING HELD TO DECIDE ON NEW CONSTITUTION

General Outlines Of Form  
Of Government Report-  
ed Agreed On  
TO HAVE PRESIDENT

Result Of Elections Known  
January 27; Assembly  
Meets Week Later

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, December 22.—A message from Berlin states that a conference in Berlin on the Empire's new constitution, in which the Secretary of State for the Interior and the Austrian Minister participated, agreed that an elected President shall be head of the Imperial Government, with powers midway between those of the President of the United States and the King of England. The President will form his Cabinet on Parliamentary principles. The Cabinet will be assisted by a Staatenhaus, consisting of representatives of the Federal Republics, corresponding to the American Senate. The Staatenhaus, however, will not interfere with the independence of the Federal Republics, which will number about fourteen or fifteen.

Amsterdam, December 22.—A message from Cassel states that Marshal von Hindenburg, in a Christmas proclamation, glorifies the German army and denounces the "petty revenge" depriving officers of the insignia of their rank and arms by the destructive and disruptive elements.

Amsterdam, December 23.—A message from Berlin states that the result of the elections will be known on January 25. The National Assembly will meet a week later and will sit at least eight weeks. The meeting place has not yet been fixed.

General von Gontard, Commander the 14th Baden army corps has issued a proclamation declaring that the army's votes must be given to the Social Democrats and non-Socialist parties, which are united against the Spartacus group.

**Wilson Talks To Hoover**

**On German Food Situation**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, December 24.—The President has had a conference with Mr. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, regarding the food situation in Germany. The American food authorities possess reliable information that the food situation in Germany is not so acute as is stated in official German whines, and nothing can alter America's determination to feed her associates first, neutrals second and Germany last.

## U-29, OF HEROIC RECORD, GIVEN UP FOR MONEY

Crew Surrenders It For Bonus  
Despite British Offer  
To Spare It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 22.—The *Koelnsche Volkszeitung* states that Admiral Beatty at the naval armistice negotiations did not ask for the surrender of the German submarine, U-29, owing to its glorious record of torpedoing three British cruisers, but the German crew disgracefully gave up the submarine in order to earn the five hundred marks promised to each man by the German Government for taking submarines to England.

## General Rhodes, U.S.A. Hurt In Air Accident

Plane Crashes To Earth, Kill-  
ing British Pilot And Serious-  
ly Wounding him

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 23.—An aeroplane from Treves crashed to the ground at Rovres, in the vicinity of Paris. The British pilot was killed and the American General Rhodes was seriously injured.

## Churchill Reviews Transition Of Trade From War To Peace

British Munitions Factories  
Have Released 230,000 Work-  
ers For Other Industries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, December 22.—Mr. Winston Churchill made a detailed statement at the conference of the Trades Unions Advisory Committee and employers, outlining the measures taken to facilitate the turnover of the industry of war to a peace basis.

He said that stocks of war material worth approximately £1,000,000,000 had to be carefully disposed of without disturbing normal industries.

The headquarters staff of the Ministry of Munitions on the 11th November exceeded 20,000, of whom between 4,000 and 6,000 would be released by January 31. The munition inspection staff exceeded 70,000 of whom sixty-five percent were women. Already 25,000 inspectors have been released.

In November the output of munitions was the highest ever. Sir Douglas Haig's artillery during fifteen successive days discharged over 12,000 tons of shells a day. During October the average production of shells was over 47,000 tons a week. The unshakable confidence of the army in its shells and guns was the best tribute to the efficiency of the output.

By Christmas 230,000 persons will have left munitions production and very large numbers of them are already being employed again in peace work.

The change-over in the steel trade was working very satisfactorily. The export prices of steel had been fixed till May 1. All restrictions on the purchase and manufacture of machine tools have been removed, large stocks of non-ferrous metals have already been placed on the market and supplies of numerous other materials which were under the control of the Ministry of Munitions have been released. Relaxations of Government control were proceeding daily and priority classifications for manufacture have been abolished. Measures are being taken to develop alternative production during the period of transition, and in this connection, the Dominions are invited to place orders through the Ministry of Munitions at advantageous terms. The railway executive has ordered a thousand locomotives and 40,000 wagons, large orders for Government housing schemes are being planned and the widest steps are being taken to adapt munitions into articles of commercial use.

In conclusion Mr. Churchill fore-  
shadowed that in a very few months the great industries would have re-  
sumed their natural activity and he said there ought to be a period of great activity following the period of transition.

**TO ENTERTAIN SAILORS  
ARRIVING TOMORROW**

Navy Y.M.C.A. Plans Program  
For 300 American And 50  
British Bluejackets

Three hundred American and 50 British sailors, to arrive here on the China Mail liner Nanking to-morrow, will be entertained during their stay in Shanghai. Plans announced by the Navy Y.M.C.A. last night include a tiffin at the Carlton Monday noon, a trip through the Chinese city from two o'clock until five Monday afternoon, and a supper and dance in the evening, probably at the Town Hall.

An orchestra has been engaged for the tiffin and there will be one or two speeches. The committee hopes to have the Municipal Band play for the dance.

Supper will be served by the American Woman's Club members and an invitation will be extended to all Shanghai girls to attend the dance.

It is planned to secure automo-  
biles in the afternoon to allow sailors who do not desire to make the trip through the Chinese city a sight-seeing trip about the Settlement.

The local Association was notified of the coming of the sailors by Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy, foreign director of the Young Men's Christian Association, who is a passenger on the Nanking. Mr. W. J. Hutchins, former Professor of Homiletics at Oberlin Theological Seminary, now in Y.M.C.A. war work, is also a passenger on the steamer. Mr. Hutchins is on his way to India.

**GERMANS LEAVE BEHIND  
HUGE SUM OF MONEY**

Boxes Containing 6,000,000  
Marks Found In Wagon  
In Belgian City

(French Wireless)

Brussels, December 27.—(Via Lyons and Koukouza). Among the important material abandoned by the Germans in the transhipping station at Mysen there has been found a closed wagon packed with small wooden boxes containing a sum of about six million marks. The wagon was immediately sent to Antwerp under a strong escort.

**MAIL FOR AMERICA TODAY**

A supplemental mail for America by the Canadian Pacific liner

Monteagle will close at the

United States Post Office at 9:30 a.m. today.

## Her Dream Coming True By Winsor McCay



## JAPAN'S MORPHIA TRADE GROWS IN NORTH CHINA

Conditions Ugly In Tientsin,  
Where Foreign Soldiers Are  
Drug Victims

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, December 27.—Reports from Tientsin show that Japanese trade in morphine continues to flourish there. Customers include foreigners, notably soldiers, many of whom are thus being corrupted and some of whom have recently sold their equipment in order to secure funds to purchase drugs from Japan.

The foreign authorities concerned demanded the return of the equipment, but the Japanese refused unless the price was refunded, contending that the principle that a uniform should not be bought amounted to interference with trade. Up to the present the equipment has not been recovered, and there is no indication so far that the Japanese intend to suppress this noxious trade of their nationals, which is opposed to treaties and the laws of humanity.

The situation in North China, indeed, appears to be getting worse, and there is no doubt that this will continue until Japan takes up the matter either voluntarily or when the indignation of the world is more clearly revealed.

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**Hold Services Today  
For The War's Fallen**

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**GERMAN MINISTER  
TO MEXICO RECALLED**

Memorial Exercises This Morn-  
ing At The Cathedral  
And Union Church

Memorial services for the fallen in the war will be held this morning at the Holy Trinity Cathedral and Union Church.

The memorial service at the Cathedral will be held at 10:30 o'clock, admission being by ticket only up to 10:20 a.m. The service will open with the reading of China's "Roll of Honor," which will be followed by appropriate hymns, lesson and address.

The service in Union Church begins at 11 a.m.

## Dr. Wu Chao-Chu States Defense Of Canton's Action

Says Peace Is Impossible While Peking Moves Troops  
Despite Armistice

Dr. Wu Chao-chu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang and a member of the Constitutional government at Canton, explained yesterday to a representative of THE CHINA PRESS why the South has refused even on that direct issue, if it is insisted that bandits must be suppressed very well, let definite zones be marked out for troops from each side and let each side be responsible for maintaining order in its own district. But unless this or some other definite arrangement is made whereby the North censes pouring troops during the armistice Canton will not enter negotiations.

The South is willing to compromise on this issue and has so notified the North, said Mr. Wu, and until the North gives some definite pledge that it will cease further military encroachments during the armistice Canton will not enter negotiations.

"It is unfair to accuse us of blocking the conference," he said. "It is like accusing us of killing our own child for the peace conference is our child. The first step for peace in China came when the South began sending the Allies presents their note-memoirs and posted to Peking. We suggested in a direct telegram to the Peking government that such a conference be held.

"Shortly after that, in spite of the armistice ordered by President Issu Shih, the North began sending troops both to Fukien and Shensi. These provinces may be called the two ends of the military line in China.

These provinces have two sets of representatives and have two sets of delegates at the Conference, thus nullifying China's chance of a proper hearing from the Powers. If an agreement is reached Dr. Wu will go to Europe himself.

Dr. Wu is here to consult representatives of the North on the possibility of a joint delegation to the peace conference in Europe. The South wants to have its representatives on the delegation headed by Lu Cheng-ting and the North its own. The two sets of delegates at the Conference, thus nullifying China's chance of a proper hearing from the Powers. If an agreement is reached Dr. Wu will go to Europe himself.

"The other obstacle to the calling of the conference, the city in which it is to be held, can be more easily settled, Dr. Wu thinks, although the North is holding out for Nanking and the South for Shanghai. Dr. Wu says Canton believes that the atmosphere in Shanghai will be more conducive to freedom of speech and action than Nanking, a condition on which the South insists.

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Royal family was most cordial, as was that between the Queen and Mrs. Wilson. The King and the President then inspected the guard of honor. Simultaneously with the departure of the procession from the station the guns of the tower and in Hyde Park commenced firing a salute of forty-one guns. Church bells rang out and the enormous crowd around Charing Cross cheered wildly, more like an American election crowd than the normally staid populace of London.

As the procession neared Marlborough House, in Pall Mall, Queen Alexandra, the Queen of Norway, Prince Olaf and Princess Victoria came out unceremoniously and stood on the pavement. The crowd fell back around them and the President, as his carriage passed, leaned forward and waved a greeting in response to the fluttering handkerchiefs of the royal group, while King George saluted. Outside the Berkeley Hotel, as the procession turned into Piccadilly, President Wilson received his welcome from the American colony. Every window and balcony had been provided with large baskets of auras, and American naval and military officers showered handfuls of flowers on President Wilson and the King also throwing them into the carriage occupied by the Queen and Mrs. Wilson. After the reception at the Palace, when the President and Mrs. Wilson, with their royal hosts, appeared on a balcony, the President was handed a small Union Jack by the Queen and this he waved for sometime to the huge delight of the enormous crowd. Five aeroplanes in battle formation flew over the Palace.

#### IS INVITED TO IRELAND

London, December 23.—Meeting held in Dublin, Limerick and other large Irish towns passed resolutions inviting President Wilson to visit Ireland.

#### To Visit Italy And Belgium

Paris, December 24.—President Wilson wishes to finish his unofficial visit to Europe by visiting Italy and Belgium and the devastated regions of France after returning from England, and then to buckle down to peace work.

#### St. John's Man Dies In U.S. Army Service

Mr. Oswald W. Gott, "Former Faculty Member, Succumbs To Influenza In Camp

News has just been received of the death, in army service, of Oswald Wilson Gott, who was during the past two years a member of the faculty of St. John's University, Shanghai. Death came from an attack of influenza followed by pneumonia.

Mr. Gott came to Shanghai in September, 1916, to join the staff of St. John's University. Besides being an instructor in the department of Economics, he served during his two years there as major of the university battalion, which organization he kept up to a high standard of efficiency, having himself received military training at Plattsburgh. In addition to this he was an active member of the American Company, R.V.C., in which he held the rank of corporal.

Mr. Gott went back to the United States last July with the purpose of enlisting in some form of army service, and soon after his arrival secured an assignment to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., where he was made a corporal in charge of training recruits. Soon after this he was promoted to be acting-sergeant. When the number of cases of influenza in the camp became so great that there was a lack of nurses for them and volunteers were asked for to do this work, Sergeant Gott at once offered his services. He contracted influenza himself, and died after a very short illness.

He studied at Fordham University Law School, and after receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws was admitted to the New York bar. After coming to Shanghai he passed his examinations admitting him to practice in this city.

Mr. Gott's native state was Maryland. His father is of the firm of Armitage and Gott, 149 Broadway, New York. Both his father and mother survive him. The last letters received from him showed an expectation of returning to China when the war should come to an end. He leaves many friends who greatly regret his loss.

#### JAPANESE DIET OPENS

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Tokyo, December 27.—The forty-first session of the Diet was formally opened today. Owing to the indisposition of the Emperor, the speech from the Throne was read by the Premier.

#### BOLSHEVIKI CAUSED OMSK DISTURBANCE

Resulted in Attempt By Armed Workmen To Win Over Troops

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, December 26.—It is officially reported from Omsk that Bolshevik propaganda resulted on the night of December 23 in an attempt on the part of a considerable group of armed workmen and various criminal elements to try to influence the troops not to obey their chief and to create disorder. They managed to take possession of Kulinminsk Station, near Omsk and to free the arrested members of the Constituent Assembly. The troops, however, did not waver and displayed the greatest valor and suppressed the mutiny in a few hours.

On the night of December 23 the police discovered and arrested a group of Bolsheviks in Omsk at what was apparently the headquarters of all their organizations.

Representatives of the Russian Political and Social Union have appealed to General Janin greeting him as the representative of France, Russia's old, faithful ally, and expressing sincere gratitude for the help extended and hoping that now, when all patriotic elements have gladly delivered Russia's fate and their lives into the hands of the ruler, Admiral Kolchak, the Allies will support this political course, which only can lead to the restoration of Russia's previous strength and to the salvation of the starving population.

Vladivostok, December 26.—According to news just received here, Perm has been occupied by the Siberian forces, and 3,000 Bolsheviks have been captured.

Perm, December 26.—General Pepsaloff, commanding the Siberian troops, has captured the town of Perm. Fighting continues in the neighborhood. The Siberians captured 8,000 prisoners and a large quantity of guns and ammunition. A large detachment of Red Guards is cut off between Perm and Kungur, and many detachments of the defeated Soviet regiments are now surrendering.

Vladivostok, December 27.—Local opinion and the press are greatly concerned over the agitation which is to be observed among the Allied nations for the recall of the Allied expeditionary forces in Russia. This is thought to be due to ignorance of the Russian situation and war weariness. Papers of all shades of opinion say that this would be tantamount to handing over Russia to anarchy and the Germans.

Mobilization of officers and soldiers is in progress here. Today an order was published, saying: "Owing to the formation of the Russian army being hindered by lack of arms and it being known that a considerable number of the population are concealing such, all who do not give up arms in their possession within three days will be tried by court martial."

A message from Omsk states that it is officially announced that all members of the secret Bolshevik Council in Omsk have been arrested.

#### Twenty Ships To Load Australian Wheat

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Melbourne, December 23.—Twenty-nine steamers are expected here presently to load wheat.



## Delicious Chocolate Creams at Sullivan's

Ideal for New Year Gifts

### SULLIVAN'S FINE CANDIES

11 Nanking Road

are under the care of the Red Cross at Omsk and thousands are being fed. Further west the work is in even greater proportions. Major Castle asserted.

Over \$5,250,000, of which nearly \$60,000 in supplies and money has come from chapters of the 14th division, has been spent in Siberia and there is yet much to do. Over 180,000 blankets have been distributed, hundreds of thousands of yards of piece goods and all sorts of clothing have been purchased, made and supplied, and hospitals are built and maintained.

All this is done with a staff of 300 of which 165 are American and British. And there is time to look after 4,000 Austrian prisoners depriv'd of food because Swedish Red Cross relief trains were confiscated.

Major Castle insisted on saying a word of praise for the "wonderfully equipped and well-behaved forces of

the United States Army, a source of pride to every American in Siberia."

The Red Cross Commissioner comes here after inspection of chapters at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Seoul, Mukden, Peking, Trenton and Nanking. He will be here until Tuesday when Mr. W. T. Paine arrives from Yokohama with standard patterns for garments. Final orders will be given the Central Committee then. Major Castle will go to Manila where his duties are yet unknown. He was ordered to establish Home Service Work with the Philippine National Guard, joining Mr. L. T. Gibbons of Chicago, coming on the Nanking. The signing of the armistice makes the status of the Philippine Division very much in doubt and Major Castle's plans may be upset by Washington. He will then go to Hongkong and Canton and will probably return to Washington at

the conclusion of his inspection tour.

The work planned for the Philippine Division has been successful in Siberia. A connecting link has been maintained between soldiers with the American forces and their homes.

Major Castle told of a request from a South Carolina private who received a cable that his family was in financial straits and his sister and mother were in need of medical attention. The telegram asked for money. The soldier did not have it, so he turned the telegram over to the Red Cross man. Twenty-four hours later, money and medical attendance had been supplied to the soldier's family in the little town in South Carolina.

"What the Red Cross has accomplished in Siberia is a matter of pride for Americans and humanity," said Major Castle.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

### DRAPERY DEPARTMENT

FOR

### NEW YEAR GIFTS

#### HANDKERCHIEFS

*In Dainty Boxes*

#### GLOVES

*in Suede and Kid*

#### Silk and Wool Sports Coats

*in all the latest colours and newest styles*

#### Silk Scarves

*Manicure Sets*

*Needle Cases*

*Hair Brush Sets*

*Ladies' Companion Cases*

*Handkerchief Sachets*

*Hand Bags*

*Pin Cushions*

*Tea Cosies*

*Work Baskets*

#### Wool Scarves

*Purses*

*Card Cases*

*Wallets*

*Sovereign Purses*

*Silver Wrist Watches*

*Shaving Mirrors*

*Autograph Books*

*Jewel Cases*

*Cigarette Cases*

*etc., etc.*

Old Bleach Linen Towels and Damask, Fancy Linens of every description. Furs and Fur Coats in the Latest Models.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

Nanking Road

### Are you a Poet? Can you Compose?

Prizes will be given for the best couplet sent in to fill the missing space in this chorus:

"If your hair were not so curly,  
And your teeth so pearly, girlie,  
I would still love you.  
If you said you didn't love me,  
And thought yourself above me,  
I would still love you.  
If your bills for hats and dressing  
Had my bank-roll badly guessing  
I would still be true.  
(Fill in here)  
I would still love you."



Example: "If I saw you making faces over losing at the Races."

Address all attempts to: "Keeley and Aldous, The Carlton."

The Winning Couplet will be announced during dinner on Tuesday at

### The Carlton Cafe

All couplets sent in will be sung by KEELEY & ALDOUS during the dinner performance.



## Delicious Chocolate Creams at Sullivan's

Ideal for New Year Gifts

### SULLIVAN'S FINE CANDIES

11 Nanking Road



# G. W. W. SPECIALTIES



*Over and onward they go—  
far in the lead!*

#### GOODYEAR TIRE PERFORMANCES

led cars into FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH and FIFTH places in all the main racing events in America this year. Besides this, sixty well-known car manufacturers in America specify GOODYEAR as regular tire equipment on their products.

And TODAY more motorists in Shanghai use GOODYEAR TIRES than ever before.

**WHY?** Because the exclusive features of GOODYEAR TIRES, with the ALL-WEATHER TREAD, give longer service and greater mileage. Their extreme RESILIENCY and DURABILITY make them DEPENDABLE and ECONOMICAL.

Let Your Next Be A

Obtainable at all motor houses or by Telephoning Central 608



### CONGOLEUM RUGS.

IDEAL FOR THE LIVING ROOM.

Congoleum Rugs have aided in solving what was a perplexing problem to many house wives—How to make the living room cheerful at moderate cost.

Congoleum Rugs are made by a new and wonderful process.

They do not fade in the sun, lie flat without fastening and never "kick up."

THEY ARE WATERPROOF.

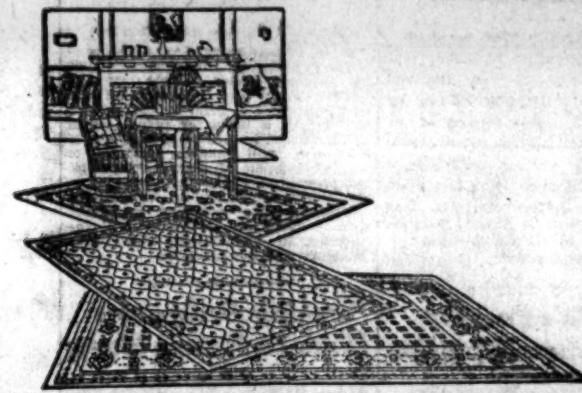
### CONGOLEUM BY THE YARD

Here is the floor covering that combines low price with real beauty and durability as compared with printed Linoleum, which it resembles. Congoleum is more durable and more attractive, yet the price is less. The large variety of designs including Tile, Matting, Floral and Conventional Patterns makes it suitable for every room.

CONGOLEUM RUG BORDERS cannot be told from Polished Quartered Oak when laid to a Rug.

All patterns now on view at  
YOUR DEALER'S

### CONGOLEUM BY THE YARD



### CONGOLEUM ART-RUGS

WHAT ABOUT YOUR FLOOR?

One look at the display of Congoleum Art Rugs will solve your floor covering problems. You will admire the dainty design and pretty colouring.

Then the wide range of patterns will please you. These Rugs are Washable, Waterproof, Sanitary.

Call at Your Dealer.



Midget  
Radiolite

### *Ingersoll Radiolites*

#### TELL TIME IN THE DARK

The hands and figures of Ingersoll Radiolites are thickly layered with a new substance containing Genuine Radium. This substance glows brightly in the dark and lasts for ten years or more. Outdoors at night, or in the bedroom the Ingersoll Radiolite is a great convenience. Just doubly as useful as a Watch that shows time only in the daylight.

Five models to select from including a wrist Radiolite and one in a white case to stand on the Bureau.

See Them At Your Dealer



Waterbury  
Radiolite

Leading Importers of  
**METALS** Nails, Tinplates, Bars, Angles, Sheets, Plates, Zinc Sheets, etc.  
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**MANNHEIM OCCUPIED BY FRENCH BATTALION**

Foch Sends Troops To Protect Allied Prisoners In Camps There

## (French Wireless)

Paris, December 27.—(Via Lyons and Koukza). A message from Zurich says that the Badische Landeszeitung announces that, under the instructions of Marshal Foch, a battalion of French infantry has entered Mannheim. This does not mean a permanent occupation of the town but is only for the purpose of supervising the war-prisoners camp in the neighborhood, where there are at present assembled ten thousand men waiting for their liberation. This measure of Marshal Foch is justified by the fact that several prisoners-of-war have been murdered in the camp near Mannheim and by various complaints of the bad treatment inflicted on prisoners-of-war belonging to the Allied forces.

**ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES OPENING TO COLONIALS**

Committee Appointed To Facilitate Attendance Of Students From Dominions

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, December 23.—The War Office announces that an Imperial Education Committee, presided over by Lord Gorell, has been formed at the request of the Dominions to co-operate in furthering various schemes to facilitate Colonials studying in British Universities and elsewhere. The University of London is already extending facilities to Colonials who are waiting to return home.

**Australia's Position On German Expulsion**

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Melbourne, December 23.—In the House of Representatives Mr. W. A. Watt said that the Commonwealth will act in close co-operation with the Imperial Government regarding the expulsion of Germans. The Government has requested the High Commissioner of Australia to secure the portraits of some of the Australian prisoners returning from Germany to enable the people of Australia to judge the facts with regard to the barbarities of the enemy from photographs.

Melbourne, December 23.—The Victorian Assembly has passed a bill requiring that all goods shall be marked clearly with the name of the country of origin. The bill will prevent German goods, after passing the Customs being passed as "Made in Australia." Goods improperly labeled will be liable to forfeiture and those responsible will be liable to be made to pay substantial fines.

## News Brevities

Sir Francis Arden, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, arrived in Shanghai Tuesday and is the guest of Mr. R. H. R. Wade, the Customs Commissioner, and Mrs. Wade.

The wedding of Captain Floyd Hatfield, adjutant of the 15th U. S. Infantry, and Miss Celina Deschamps will take place in Tungshan December 31.

News had been received of the death of Mr. Peter D. H. Grant, of the International Banking Corporation, which took place in the United States while he was serving in the Food Controller's office. Mr. Grant came to the Far East in 1903 and served in the Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow offices of the bank. He went to America about eighteen months ago. He was only about 35 years old.

Messrs. H. H. Ferris and Charles York, American Y.M.C.A. secretaries going to India for work with British soldiers, are staying at Shanghai.

The hearing of the naval inquiry into the sinking of the China Merchants' steamer Kiangkwan will be resumed at the Admiralty Court tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

A reasonable gift from the Maison Marcel, the French confectionery establishment at 242-A Szechuan Road, is a Christmas Cake, which will be enjoyed by the staff of THE CHINA PRESS.

Mrs. J. J. Keegan and children will return to Shanghai today from a trip to Australia. They arrive on the s.s. Montague.

Mr. Arthur Rugh, student secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. of China, will speak before the Sunday Service League in Mary's Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuan Road, at 5 p.m. today. His subject will be "China's Hope Entering the New Year of Peace." There will be special music.

Mr. R. D. Bunn, who left for Japan a few weeks ago, has returned to Shanghai.

**France To Use Planes To Distribute Food**

Former Bombing Machines To Carry Supplies To Liberated Districts

## (French Wireless)

Paris, December 27.—(Via Lyons and Koukza). The newspapers announce that, in order to hasten the revictualling of the liberated districts and particularly the departments of the north where great difficulties are still being met with owing to the bad state of the roads and railways, the Government has decided to make use of bombing-planes, which are at present not being used owing to the cessation of hostilities.

This is not the first experience of this kind for it will be remembered that on several occasions during the hostilities the military aviation was called on to revictual advanced troops who were found, for a short time, to be cut off from communication with their bases. In Mesopotamia, in Palestine and in Macedonia the use of aeroplanes as food-carriers was particularly frequent and they rendered very valuable services.

**Aerial Conference Set For Early In Year**

Code For Air Navigation To Be Embodied In Peace Treaty

## (Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 22.—An Allied conference, including representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, will be held here early in 1919, with a view to establishing a basis for future aerial navigation. The principal subjects of discussion will include measures to prevent evasion of customs barriers, also prevention of the rapid conversion of German postal or commercial aeroplanes into bombing machines. The conference's decisions will be embodied in the peace treaty with Germany and her ex-allies.

**Pershing Designates Units To Return Home**

Baker At Same Time Urges Resumption Of Volunteer Enlistments

## (American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 27.—(Received by French Wireless Station) General Pershing today cabled lists of units of the Expeditionary Force designated for early convoy home.

Washington, December 27.—Immediate legislation authorizing the resumption of voluntary enlistments in the army and repealing the provisions of the selective service act limiting the enlistment period to the duration of the war was urged today by Secretary of War Baker in a letter to the chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee.

**BILLION IN MONTH FOR FRENCH DEFENSE BONDS**

Subscriptions Exceed The High Average Of Previous Six Months

## (French Wireless)

Paris, December 27.—(Via Lyons and Koukza). The newspapers announce that the total amount of the subscriptions to National Defense Bonds, after deducting renewals and repayments for the first fortnight in December was 1,000 millions. This result is extremely satisfactory in comparison with the exceptional results of the previous months and it exceeds greatly the average, already remarkable, of the current six months.

**Chinese Women Students To Meet**

Twenty-three Chinese returned women students from America will hold an all-day conference next Saturday at the Y.W.C.A. The object of the gathering is to discuss the problem of how to use the leadership of educated women in the church. Dr. D. W. Lyon of the Y.M.C.A. will lead the discussion. Miss Harriet Smith National Student Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. will also be present. The conference will be officially opened by Mrs. D. Y. Lin.

**BRITISH LABOR PARTY WANTS SECOND PLACE**

Asks Recognition As Official Opposition If It Is Second In Numbers

## (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 23.—The Daily Chronicle states that the Labor members of the Privy Council will probably sit on the front opposition bench. There is a strong movement on the part of members of the Labor Party to demand that the Labor Party shall be recognized as the official opposition if it is numerically the largest party in the new House outside the Coalition.

**French Decoration For King Of Spain**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 24.—A new stage in Franco-Spanish relations is marked by a telegram from the King of Spain to President Poincaré, thanking the latter for the Medaille de Reconnaissance Francaise which was conferred on King Alfonso in recognition of his services in the cause of French prisoners of war. King Alfonso says that he would have been glad to do more to relieve the sorrows of the noble Nation, for which he has always had the most sincere friendship, a feeling which is shared by the Spanish people, and which is now strengthened.

**PADEREWSKI TO POLAND**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, December 23.—M. Paderewski, the famous pianist, has arrived here on board the British cruiser H.M.S. Concord. He is bound on a mission to Poland.

**Peking Reports Say South Has Waived Its Objections**

Telegram Received There That Fukien And Shensi Issues Will Be Dropped

## (From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, December 23.—(Via Lyons and Koukza). The Government's statement, of which an outline was telegraphed to you on Saturday, is now pretty widely known, though it has not yet appeared in all the Chinese newspapers. Copies of it were handed to certain legations, and now the reason for the statement is becoming apparent. It is intended very largely for legation consumption, though incidentally for public consumption also. It appears that the Government has resolved to oppose that certain of the legations are about to deliver another communication on the subject of the dispute between North and South, and this document account of the complices.

It must be admitted at once that unless the South can come forward with a very strong case in reply to the case already made out by the Government for itself, the Government's position will be strengthened by this document.

The Government is able to show that on practically every point raised by the South it has at least shown itself reasonable, and therefore entitled to some consideration in return. As the case is represented here, the South has not reciprocated as it might have done, and its crowning mistake has been its threat, for it amounts to no less, to wreck China's representation at the Peace Conference in Europe. How this wrecking would be effected does not appear, and it is believed here that it could not as a matter of fact be effected; but the threat has alienated quite a good deal of sympathy from the South.

Today the matter seems to have taken a new turn. Telegrams reach here from Nanking indicating that the South realises that if the Government is going to give publicity to all the negotiations that take place, and especially to quote definite telegrams, it would be wise to leave some of the matters to be discussed at the Conference itself, and not, as the Government intends, if the negotiations are long drawn out, *coram populo*. Today's telegrams state that two points for which the Government was standing out have been conceded. First, the South agrees to have the Conference at Nanking; second, Mr. Tang Shao-yi's agrees to leave the Fukien and Shensi matters to be discussed after the Conference meets.

As to the former point, the

knowledge had a bearing also on the protest of the South against references to *tufei* in Fukien and Shensi.

Now that the South has given way on these two points, it is generally felt that the Nanking Re-organisation Conference is nearer than it was, and that possibly by the first of next month the preliminary meetings will be taking

place. Under these circumstances the Government is hoping that no further joint representations from the Allied Legations will be made; but it seems certain that as soon as the Christmas holidays are over some sort of representation will be made. With what particular points it will deal is not known, but whatever they are the Government does not want it.

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**ASKS LEAVE TO APPEAL FROM PASSERI JUDGMENT**

Liquidation Bureau Of German Bank Objects To Big Remuneration Bill

Application for leave to appeal from the judgment awarding Mr. C. Passeri the sum of Tls. 178,000 and \$24,000 for his work as liquidator of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank was made in the Mixed Court yesterday by the Bureau of Liquidation of the bank. The application was made by Mr. R. F. C. Master, before Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Yui and it was stated that the basis of appeal was whether Mr. Passeri was actually liquidator or not rather than the question of the amount of remuneration due him.

The application was opposed by Mr. G. H. Wright, counsel for Mr. Passeri, and at the conclusion of argument judgment was reserved.

Mr. Master stated to the court that he thought he was entitled to leave to appeal even though no appeal court was at present constituted. The money for which judgment was given had been deposited with the court and he asked that it be returned pending the appeal. It was in the court's discretion to grant the application.

Mr. Wright contended that this was a case in which an appeal should not be allowed. Counsel for the opposing side must show he was entitled to appeal, which it was quite clear could not be done. Even if the appeal rules of the court did apply it was clearly stated that they only applied to a decision given in a civil case, meaning a case where the court had before it a defendant and a plaintiff. There was no civil action here; there was only an interlocutory application made by an Italian subject in the course of the winding up of an institution subject to the jurisdiction of the court. There was no decision by one person against another. Mr. Wright went on to say that the only matter before the court had been the question of the amount of remuneration Mr. Passeri should receive. The fixing of the remuneration was purely a matter of discretion of the court and it was a well known rule of law that no court of appeal would interfere with the exercise by the other court of its discretion. Even supposing that there was an appeal, Mr. Wright said, the appeal court could only re-hear the case on the evidence given and the only evidence of any value would be that of Mr. Thomson on the question of the amount of remuneration. In this case they had no evidence to contradict the amount claimed by plaintiff and confirmed by Mr. Thomson and just as the court had no alternative but to decide in favor of Mr. Passeri so the appeal court would be in precisely the same position.

Mr. Master maintained that the rules of the court did apply and that it was in the court's discretion to grant leave to appeal. He submitted that in any case there was always the right of one party to apply to have the decision reviewed. In answer to a question by the court Mr. Master said that the main basis of the appeal was as to whether Mr. Passeri was actually liquidator or not and it would not be a question of the amount of remuneration to be paid.

**Obituary**

Mr. W. H. Du Cros  
Basset's Service

London December 22.—The death is announced of Mr. W. H. Du Cros, M. P., who was largely interested in the development of the automobile industry.

**Army Man Accused Of Big Gem Fraud; Was In Shanghai****MONTEAGLE BRINGING CARGO FROM CANADA**

Has Goods Taken From Vancouver To Hongkong On Empress Of Japan.



CHARLES G. COLLINS.

Captain Charles Glenn Collins, formerly of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, who, according to reports, is now being extradited from America to India on a charge of obtaining valuable pearls through false pretenses, rotated briefly in Shanghai society on two occasions during the past two years.

Captain Collins first appeared in Shanghai about a year and a half ago, arriving here from Peking. He was accompanied by Mrs. Collins and a Mrs. Olsen, the wife of a millionaire Norwegian shipbuilder, and for a time was accepted in social circles here. He was said to be suffering from shell-shock. Captain Collins was in Shanghai again some months later and is said to have tried to float several financial schemes. He sailed from here for America and, according to newspaper reports, first got into trouble in Montreal and later in cities in the United States. His name was mentioned in connection with the loss of \$120,000 by a Boston woman. The British Government sent a man to New York to arrest him on the charge of getting possession of valuable pearls under false pretenses while in Bombay. He was located but pleaded that the state of his health necessitated his going to hospital. He then escaped from the hospital and seemed for a time to have slipped his pursuers. Some time afterward he was located in New Orleans, where he was arrested and after being brought back to New York he was turned over for extradition. Latest reports received here state that he is now on his way to Calcutta.

**Bandits In Shantung Become Less Bold**

China Press Correspondence  
Tsinanfu, Shantung, December 23.—Reports from Southern Shantung are more encouraging; the brigands have fled into Kiangsu in large numbers, and those remaining at home are not so bold.

The visit of the Military Governor has had a good effect. The local authorities are much more vigilant, and many of the brigands have lost their heads.

One encouraging feature is the exodus of the Fengtien troops. On good authority we learn that they sold about 4,000 large and small arms to those who had the cash. The "lufel" had the money and were willing to pay the price. The troops were well paid for their trouble in supplying these articles.

Another line of their trade was opium. We wonder since their departure who will supply the trade? It will have to be some one who can defy the civil authorities.

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**Northern Delegates Leave Peking Today**

Chu Chi-chien And Associates Will Go To Nanking For Peace Conference

**(Renter's Pacific Service)**

Peking, December 26.—Mr. Chu Chi-chien and other delegates to the peace conference between North and South entertained Chinese and foreign journalists this afternoon. Mr. Chu Chi-chien said that it had been a great misfortune that during the past year there had been so much trouble in the country, disrupting.

Monteagle will sail for Vancouver this afternoon, the tender leaving the Customs Jetty at 11 o'clock this morning. The liner takes 50 passengers and 450 tons of cargo from this port.

Passengers for Vancouver include Capt. H. Trowbridge and Engineers William Jack, E. D. Forrester and A. Turnbull of Butterfield and Swire. The merchant marine men are going to England on leave. Miss Teao Zuk-tung goes to Boston to study. Among those booked for Moji are Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Graham, Mr. W. H. Drab and Miss Cathleen Atkins. Mrs. C. M. Lloyd, wife of a Butterfield and Swire captain who lost his life when his ship was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean, goes to Vancouver.

**Nanking Here Tomorrow**

The China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking will arrive at Hongkew Wharf tomorrow morning at nine o'clock. The ship brings a record mail, 3,167 sacks for the American Post Office, 520 for the Chinese and 311 for the British. The Nanking will sail for Manila Tuesday with 250 tons of flour and general cargo.

Passengers to Manila include Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sprague, Major A. L. Castle, Lt. R. B. Hart and Mr. W. B. Hart of the Committee on Public Information.

**Act Promptly to Arrest the Mischief**

Hardly any condition of ill-health deserves more pity than that for which there is generally least sympathy. Men and women with nerves out of gear become irritable and fretful and are blamed for ill-temper; whereas it is not their fault. Their health is the cause. Often the nerves have given way under the strain of work or under the care of people who repress the sufferers. The tired wife or mother, the bread-winner whose anxiety for his family has worried him until he is thin and ill, are the nerve-sufferers who become run down.

Their nerves, like all the bodily organs, need healthy red blood.

Worry tells on their digestion and their nerves are ill-fed. In such cases a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people is necessary, for these pills make new blood and tone up the nervous system, by which method they invigorate those whose nerves have given way. The patients become high spirited and full of energy. Nervous starts and irritability are gone. Happiness for themselves and other returns.

If your blood is thin and watery, if your nerves are weak, you can begin to get well now, for Dr. Williams' pink pills are to be obtained of medicine vendors everywhere, also post free one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, from the China offices of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

man of attempting to dissolve the new Parliament, the An Fu Club is working vigorously for his dismissal, according to a Peking telegram last night. A certain faction of the club has conveyed the news to General Chang Tao-lin of Fengtien, from whom they seek support for their proposed action.

**FRANCE WILL WELCOME BULGARIA'S CONQUEROR**

General D'Esperey Coming To Paris To Consult On Eastern Questions

**(French Wireless)**

Paris, December 27. (Via Lyons and Koukza). The Echo de Paris says that General Franchet d'Esperey, Commander-in-Chief of the Allies' armies in the Orient, is expected to arrive in Paris in a few days. The Government has called him to confer with him on the subject of Allied action in Eastern Europe.

**WHEN THE NERVES GIVE WAY****Act Promptly to Arrest the Mischief**

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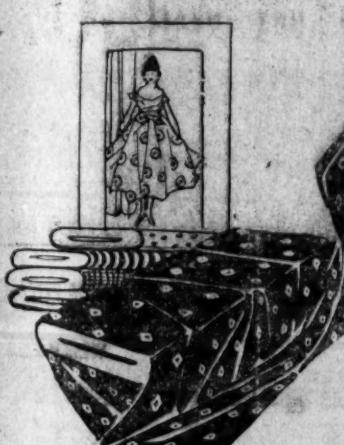
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Comfort, but not Extravagance.

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## TRIBUTE TO MR. ARNOLD IS GIVEN AT FAREWELL

### Heads Of Chinese Community Express Their Appreciation Of His Services

In recognition of his services during his stay at Shanghai, Mr. Julian Arnold, the United States Commercial Attaché, was given an enthusiastic farewell dinner yesterday at the Carlton Cafe by eleven foreign and Chinese organisations. Dr. Wu Chao-chu, Mr. Chu Pao-man, Mr. C. C. Nieh and Mr. Harold Dollar spoke on behalf of the hosts while Mr. Arnold responded. A scroll signed by ten Chinese organisations in recognition of the valuable services and friendship of Mr. Arnold to the Chinese was presented to the guest of honor at the conclusion of the program. Mr. Nieh presided.

"Were Mr. Arnold a Chinese, he could not have worked for China more than he does now," said Mr. Nieh in his opening speech and pointed out the efforts of Mr. Arnold toward the improvement of Chinese cotton, silk and flour and his assistance in enabling the Chinese to organise for constructive purposes. He said that Mr. Arnold was always ready to give the Chinese a word of cheer when they were disappointed, to help them in time of need and to rescue them in time of danger.

Mr. Dollar said that Mr. Arnold represented the United States Government at the International Tariff Revision Commission and his work in that connection tended to create better relationship between Chinese and Americans. On behalf of the American Chamber of Commerce the speaker welcomed this idea of promoting better relationship between the two peoples.

Mr. Chu Pao-man spoke of Mr. Arnold's valuable and conscientious service to the Chinese delegation at the International Tariff Revision Commission, his speech being translated by Mr. N. Y. Chang. Ten organisation has gathered together to do him honor not only for the services that he had rendered but for the many benevolent cause with which he had been associated. President Wilson entertained many high ideals in connection with the relation of nations to nations and Mr. Arnold's action, the speaker maintained, was fully in accord with the noble examples of the President of the United States.

Dr. Wu spoke of the friendship of Mr. Arnold to China. He said Mr. Arnold had been assisting China in the revision of her tariff system and while the material gains for the Chinese were great, the spirit in which the work was done was even more appreciated than the material gains. He related little incident when Mr. Arnold was asked by an American friend why he had always helped China. The reply of Mr. Arnold was that in helping China he made China a better customer for the United States. In this way, Dr. Wu said, he was assisting the United States.

In his response, Mr. Arnold said that he was overwhelmed by the enthusiastic, sincere and eloquent tributes showered on him. He said that the year he spent in Shanghai was one in which he had little to do and it was a distinct pleasure to him to work and associate with the "hewires" of the city—men who are preparing China to be a country of power and position.

"The year 1918 marked a new era, which will create a new position for China," said the speaker in part. "We rejoice with China that we have been Allies and the two sister Republics on the shores of the Pacific worked hand in hand in bringing about the victory. Because militarism is crushed China's future is hopeful."

The speaker went on to say that his work in Shanghai was easy, because he was representing United States in China and because Americans in China were all friendly and wholeheartedly sympathetic to the Chinese.

"I feel sometimes keenly sensitive of the pessimistic sentiment expressed by foreigners as well as Chinese on the future of China," he said. "People constantly make adverse criticism about things Chinese. We should change this view. Any criticism on China must be be-

sympathetic and constructive and that is what America proposes to offer to China.

"I have faith in China. During the 16 years that I have spent in this country, I have seen developments, not superficial developments to be measured by the mileage of railroads or the erection of mills but marvelous developments in the abolition of the three-legged essay and the introduction of a new education system, in the wonderful anti-opium campaigns, in the revolution, the declaration for a Republic, the development of a native press, the change of the feeling of self-sufficiency and the recognition of their own shortcomings. That is why we Americans stand up for China."

Mr. Arnold's speech was interpreted by Mr. David Z. T. Yu of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

### Overseas Aircraft Fund

	Tls.
Balance as per List of Aug.	
20th	525.76
N. M. F. (21/8/18)	100.00
W. C. D. T.	25.00
	25.00
Tls.	650.76
Sept. 3rd. D/Dft. Remitted to London	£150 576.00
Dec. 13th. D/Dft. Remitted to London	£193.7 74.76
	74.76
Tls.	650.76

This fund is now closed. The total amount remitted to London being £15,919 18.7d. against which Shanghai has 9 Aeroplanes to its credit in the Overseas Flotilla besides one presented by the Shanghai branch of the Patriotic League, direct.

H. H. READ,  
Hon. Treas.

### Fly Trap Fund

	Tls.
Balance as per List of Aug.	
20th	207.62
A. D. ....	1,006.00
O. M. G. ....	18.00
Huber Samples	40.92
Water	\$10
Tropical	90
F. J. Barrett's Billiards	5
var. exch.	77.29
Tls.	1,235.86
Sept. 20th. Paid for 750 Traps (500 to Port Said, 250 to Bombay)	1,254.87
Debit Balance	Tls. 19.01

9,220 traps in all have been shipped to the various War zones at a total cost of Tls. 18,707.96. Advices from Egypt are awaited before finally closing the account.

H. H. READ,  
Hon. Treas.

### British Committee Reports On Trade

#### Early Cessation Of Borrowing By State Among Its Recommendations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 23.—A report has been issued by the important committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Richard Vassar-Smith, chairman of Lloyd's, which was appointed in 1917 to inquire into the provision of financial facilities for trade after the war. The committee thinks that the existing institutions with certain extensions ought to be able to provide sufficient facilities without state intervention. The report emphasises that an early return to an effective gold standard is the only proper check on undue expansion of credit and recommends the cessation of state borrowing as early as possible, all available money being required for financing commerce and industry.

The report incidentally makes an interesting suggestion in connection with profit sharing. It says that it would be a good thing if a portion of new capital issues of preferential shares in industrial concerns and giving a good return were reserved for the work-people.

## BOLSHEVIK THREATEN TO CONVERT THE ALLIES

### Think They Can Win Over Troops If Baltic Provinces Are Occupied

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, December 22.—The Danish Minister to Russia, who has arrived from Petrograd, states that the Bolshevik Government fully understands that the only possibility of maintaining its existence lies in an international revolution. The Bolsheviks say that if the Entente occupy the Baltic Provinces and Ukraine they will be able to revolutionise the French and British soldiers, as they revolutionised the German troops. Their only fear is lest the Entente occupy Petrograd and Moscow.

The Danish Minister states that thousands of disbanded Chinese soldiers have joined the Red Guards in Russia, and that a batch of Chinese recently repatriated from Russia included a number of trained revolutionary propagandists. Immediate Allied intervention would not meet with much resistance, but resistance will be considerably increased in the Spring.

The Minister added that an Austrian named Nadek has established a school in Moscow, where agitators from all parts of the world are trained in order to spread Bolshevism in their own countries.

Copenhagen, December 22.—A message from Riga states that the Bolsheviks shot 460 alleged counter-revolutionaries at Pskoff.

Stockholm, December 23.—An official communiqué issued on the 20th by the Estonian authorities states that there was been fighting with the Bolsheviks east of Dorpat and the Bolsheviks have occupied Walk station. The British squadron left Revel on the 13th.

Stockholm, December 23.—An Estonian communiqué reports that the Bolsheviks have captured Dorpat and that the Estonians are retreating on the Wesenberg front. The Germans are advancing towards Riga.

### Influenza Epidemic Over In New Zealand

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Wellington, December 23.—The influenza epidemic has practically ended. Entertainments are being resumed.

### Chengtu News Notes

China Press Correspondence

Chengtu, December 16.—The new Civil Governor has very conveniently for the military party, quit his post. His father has died and he has gone into mourning. This leaves Hsuing Ke-wu in sole charge of all civil and military affairs. All the funds will now flow through his hands as formerly and there will be no dividing of the Szechuan pie.

Perhaps this is well as he is a stran of independence in him and is no mere slave of the South. The Civil Governor who has gone into mourning was purposely set up by the Canton government to bring the province into greater subjection to them.

General Hsuing Ke-wu is back in Chengtu. While in the country he arrested a notorious robber chief named Ting Hon-fang and had him executed. This man had been robber and military officer in turns for many years. He was in every trouble and uprising and everywhere where that a chance of loot offered itself. When Hsuing Ke-wu sealed his fate the rejoicing in the North was "universal."

Then Hsuing also settled the Tunghaiwan district. He chased off Shih Ching-yang another robber chief and left troops to collect the taxes for him. Now the General is moving around in Chengtu.

On Friday he had a great celebration in the Public Park over the end of the war. All foreign except the four German officers, saved the coffee cake and fruit banquet. The band played the national anthems of the Allies. Next day he gave a feast to the officials and Consuls in the Foreign Office. Report has it that the gathering was most hilarious.

We hear that the main river is now safe for travel and transit from Chungking to Suifu. The country to the immediate west of Chengtu is now so safe that any one may travel at night even without rear. Two drastic officials have been relentlessly hunting robbers and cutting off their heads wholesale. For each head removed the executioner receives the vast sum of ten cents.

The M. E. M. missionaries have returned from Chungking. They report the roads safe. They also bring the welcome news that Miss Clara Collier has been allowed to return and resume her most praiseworthy work among the Chencutu women. Miss Collier will have a tremendous reception on her arrival.

The Canadian Mission are sending a native missionary to open up Christian work at Lifan in the northwest. This is to be done after the present difficulties come to effect purchase and it has long been lamented that no society could spare a foreigner to go there. The need is now to be met by the placing there of an evangelist whose support will come from the native churches.

We hear that the renowned J. H.

Edgar, of the China Inland Mission, is on his way up river to resume his itineraries in the mountainous border lands. His parish, extending from Kunming to the Russian border and as far west as Lhasa, is about as roomy as the greater part of Peru. He has tens of thousands of square miles all to himself. We hope he is bringing an aeroplane with him for obviously he must have one sooner or later if the outlying corners of this field are to see him as often as they should.

### CHRISTMAS IN LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 22.—Though turkeys are scarce and plum puddings non-existent owing to the lack of fruits, this promises to be the heartiest Christmas in memory. With the food restrictions relaxed, there is abundance of meat and, with plenty of money, people relieved from the strain of war, are preparing to celebrate the festival as never before. The soldiers in Great Britain are flocking to their homes on twelve days' leave and thousands more are crossing the Channel. Colonial and American troops are pouring into London sight-seeing and soldiers, with Christmas trees on their shoulders, toys in their arms and holly in their caps, stimulated the gaiety in the streets yesterday, when the shops, though prices were at their highest, did a record business.

London is so crowded that the hotels and lodging houses are packed to overflowing. President Wilson's visit with the royal procession and the pageant in the city will bring a stirring close to a memorable Christmas.

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## DEATH NOTICE

Gott: On November 4, 1918, at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., Oswald W. Gott, Jr., formerly of St. John's University, Shanghai; son of Mr. and Mrs. O. Wilson Gott, of New York City; aged 29 years. Hankow papers please copy.

## Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—5 a.m. Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m. A Memorial to the Fallen; Preacher: The Dean. 6 p.m. Carol Service. St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—11 a.m. by Rev. Milton T. Stauffer, M.A., B.D. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. J. W. Lowrie, D.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday service 11 a.m. Subject: "Christian Science." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday evening at 8. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High Mass; sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Masses on week-days 6, 7:30 a.m. January 1 Masses at 6, 7 and 8 a.m.

## The Owl And The Spider's Web

(Christian Science Monitor)

THE word or rather the name Ottoman, or as the Turks spell it Osman, means "bone-breaker," and it is, appropriately enough, from Ottoman I, that the Ottoman Turks, or the Osmanians as they call themselves, date their national existence. The name is surely appropriate to the race; for if there is a race, in Europe today, which has held its possessions by the simple process of bone-breaking, it is surely the Ottoman. From the Cilician Gates to the Pillars of Hercules, from the banks of the Euphrates to the windings of the Nile, from the basins of Baghdad to those of Constantinople, or from the snow-crowns of the Taurus to the passes of the Balkans, century after century, the conquering troops of the sultans marched. Wherever they found a garden they left a desert; wherever learning flourished they ordained ignorance; the dreams of progress they stamped out with the superstition of fatalism. They had one gospel, which contained a trinity of blood, lust, and greed, and that trinity they worshipped through the centuries in the same insane fashion with which the native of Dark Africa bowed himself before Mumbo-Jumbo, or the Hindu fanatic hung himself on hooks, by the shrine of Siva, on the banks of the Ganges.

Yet the conquests of the house of Ottoman originated in a dream, in a dream dreamed, in the last decades of the Thirteenth Century, in the home of the sheik Edeballi, in the little village of Eski scheher. It was here, one night, that Ottoman dreamed that the full moon rose from the bosom of Edeballi and set upon his own; and that as it set, there grew out of the sunset an enormous tree under which stood the four great mountains of the Caucasus, the Atlas, the Taurus and the Haemus. Then, from the roots of the tree, there poured out four rivers, the Tigris, the Euphrates, the Danube, and the Nile, along which sailed the tall ships, whilst their banks were heavy with harvest, and in all the valleys there shot up great towns and cities. The tree was full of nightingales and of parrots of every hue, which dinned amongst the leaves all scimitar shape, which suddenly bent, before a mighty wind, in the direction of Constantinople. In the morning Ottoman explained the dream to his host, and told him how all this was to come through a union between himself and Edeballi's daughter Malhatoon. So eloquent was he that the sheik, who had hitherto opposed the marriage, consented to it, and from that moment the face of every prince of the house of Ottoman was set toward Constantinople.

A century and a half, however, was to pass before the dream was realized; a century and a half during which the Ottoman Empire spread, from one little Asian city, to Nicaea and Nicomedia, to the Black Sea and to the Balkans, though the tide of conquest never crossed the Bosphorus. It was in the reign of Muhammad II that the dream at last came true. On the night of the 29th of May, 1453, the last of the Caesars attended service in the church of St. Sofia, and then went out into the breach to drive back the Sultan or perish in the effort. At sunrise on May 29 the Turkish trumpets blared and the drums beat. Muhammad's soldiers rushed into the breach. The struggle continued for nearly four hours. At length, when Constantinople had sunk under the pile of destruction between the demolished towers at the gate of St. Romanus, the tide of Ottoman conquest poured into the city, and the work of slaughter began.

## Wilhelm, Pewter Napoleon, A Study In Alloys

By William Roscoe Thayer  
(Author of "The Life and Letters of John Hay"; "Life of Cavour"; "Germany versus Civilization"; "Collapse of Superman," etc.)  
(Boston Transcript)

A little while ago our part of the world was amused to learn that a prize trophy given by the German Emperor to the winner of a yacht race before the war, and supposed to be worth five thousand dollars—surely a very modest sum for a monarch of his munificence—was sold and melted down as a contribution to the Red Cross Fund. Instead of being of precious metal as was supposed, it turned out to be of pewter, plated, and worth only forty dollars. Doubtless many other of the grandiosities beneficent which the Kaiser lavished on an unwilling world were also fakes. His statue of Frederick the Great, for instance, which he insisted upon dumping on the United States—an act at which John Hay, who was then our Secretary of State, groaned—may not be bronze at all, and the semi-barbaric facsimiles of the medieval art works which he presented to the German Museum at Harvard might, if examined, be worth only four hundred dollars instead of the advertised fifty thousand.

### Counterfeit Clear Through

But I am not concerned with these cheap and vulgar evidences of imperial meanness. I cite them only as indications of the Kaiser's false and braggart nature. The man who stoops to make a counterfeit gift will not stop there. William II, who has always thought Americans very gullible, hoped to fool the American yachtsmen into admiring him for his \$5,000 trophy. Now they and the world laugh at him as a pewter monarch.

Observers of Almighliest Hohenzollern character must have suspected for years past that there was a great deal of pewter in so boastful a person. Boasters and bullies don't ring true; there is too much pewter in them to ring at all. We are not surprised, therefore, to find that the German Kaiser is, after all, only a pewter Napoleon. As a youth, he had the ambition to surpass Napoleon the Great, both as a general and as the founder of a world empire. Ever since he came to the throne thirty years ago he has boasted of "my army," "my soldiers," "my invincibility," when in truth he inherited the army from von Moltke and other men of real military knowledge and achievement. Every year he held grand maneuvers, which were so planned that they culminated in a tremendous cavalry charge, led by the Kaiser, who of course easily crushed his imaginary opponents. But the military system of Germany was carefully worked out by the General Staff, who saw to every detail and shaped every policy. He has no more right of having produced the German army than the president of a steamship company would have to claim that he invented the machinery that ran his ships.

**The Difference In Napoleons**

In that story the history of the Ottoman Turk is summed up. Wherever the Crescent has been hoisted the palay of ignorance and idleness has descended on the people, who have become hewers of wood and drawers of water for a race to whom the arts or commerce are contemptible, and whose only object in life is to gratify their sensual passions at the point of the sword. What Enver Pasha and Talaat Pasha have done to the Armenians, during the present war, is only what the Turkish pashas have been doing, from one end of the Ottoman Empire to the other, for the last four centuries and a half. The Armenian murder is only a bucket in an ocean of blood, the hangman's rope of Djemal only a yard of a rope that could be stretched round the world. The Ottoman found Mesopotamia a garden, he has made of it a fly-infested desert; he found, on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, the wharves, the warehouses, and the markets of a world commerce; in the one city of Alexandria, there were 4,000 palaces, 4,000 baths, 400 theaters, and 12,000 shops for the sale of vegetables alone, he made, in all the valleys there shot up great towns and cities. The tree was full of nightingales and of parrots of every hue, which dinned amongst the leaves all scimitar shape, which suddenly bent, before a mighty wind, in the direction of Constantinople. In the morning Ottoman explained the dream to his host, and told him how all this was to come through a union between himself and Edeballi's daughter Malhatoon. So eloquent was he that the sheik, who had hitherto opposed the marriage, consented to it, and from that moment the face of every prince of the house of Ottoman was set toward Constantinople.

In fairness, we admit that such an origin and bringing up as William II had would be detrimental to the development of any great man, above all to a great commander. Hannibal, Caesar and Napoleon in their youth were not warped by the pedantic, barbaric traditions, insufferable adulterations and incentives to megalomania which fed the young vulture in the Hohenzollern nest. At the age when the adolescent William was playing the Kriegsspiel, and dreaming of being another and greater Napoleon, the real Napoleon was leading a desperate charge over the bridge of Lodi, risking his own life and the fortunes of his country at Aricia, and smashing the bespangled marshals of Austria wherever he met them.

**No Shell-Fire For Wilhelm!**

Neither then in his third decade nor at any time since, so far as the records show, has the pewter Napoleon of Prussia come within range of bullet or shell. For fifty months Europe has witnessed the most appalling war in all her history, and during every month over a hundred thousand soldiers have been killed in this war, but William the Pewter has remained unscathed. This is a cynical irony, or it would not ask why he has escaped. How could it come about that a monarch who, from boyhood up, had belied the praises of war, who had created a school of biologists and Lutheran pastors and atheists to prove that war was the natural state of man, and the only condition worthy of high man and low man alike, by what evil fate

has it happened that this monarch has been unable during fifty months to get into the most multifarious of all wars, one which moreover he himself caused and pretends to have directed? Every day, during all this time, hundreds of tons of munitions have been fired at his armies, but not a single bullet, not the smallest splinter of shrapnel has come near him.

Was ever a man so cheated in his fondest desire? Every day has witnessed a thousand heroisms, and he, who should be, potentially, the most radiant German hero of them all, has been unable to reach the terrain where battle-heroes find immortality.

### Pewter The Great

With a feeling of chagrin the world concludes that the pewter in him has made the bumptious Kaiser a coward and the world, though cynical, is really fair. It says to the shade of Napoleon the Great: "Being Napoleon, you naturally risked your life on fifty battlefields," and to William II, it says: "Being pewter, you have diligently kept out of harm's way, ever since as a little boy you toddled up and down Unter den Linden with your bodyguard of nurses and lackeys. During the war, we hear of your rushing from the French front to the Baltic in your limousine, surrounded by other camouflaged automobiles, with your motor kitchen, your sleeping cabinet, your truck of the wine, and all the paraphernalia which a monarch kept in cotton should have. The newspapers give us snapshots of you preparing for your triumphal entry into the foreign capitals, which you have temporarily taken. We see you in your innumerable uniforms—these alone must require four or five extra camions—and a squad of chamberlains reviewing troops in Sofia or Warsaw or wherever you run across them, a photographer is at hand. How many imperial kisses you have bestowed on the Sultan, or the Tsar of Bulgaria (Ferdinand, father of all the Shylocks), on the old Emperor of Austria and on the new! What an eye you have for spectacular effects provided the kodakers are near!"

If you think the world cynical, I reply, "You are mistaken. The world simply judges men by their positions and professions. As it expects a general to lead a moral life, so it expects a supreme military commander to know at least how powder smells, and the difference in sound between the whizzing of bullets and the explosive shrieks of shrapnel. When it discovers that you are pewter, it proclaims the fact out of its stern love of truth."

### Matchless—Nothing To Match Him

With!

I hear the Kaiser's apologists protest that he is really a man of unmatched courage. Unmatched? Yes, but that depends upon whom you match him with. You recall, doubtless, that in the early days of the war he took up his position on a high hill, out of range of the artillery, and waited throughout a long summer day, to see his superabundant troops destroy the French near Nancy. The victory which he awaited never came. In stead of that, the German army ran before the French, and the pewter Kaiser had himself run away long before his fleeing troops could catch up with him. He has repeated this martial gesture, this expression of courage, which refused to be cowed up, several times since, but always with the same result; for always when he has counted upon witnessing the utter rout of the English or the French, he has had to take to his heels in order to escape being captured by them.

If the Germans possessed the sense of accuracy which belongs to the colored brethren in our South, they would call William "a first-class Jonah man," and regard his presence in military affairs or at a battle as a hoodoo. Ah! but his troops are Germans; what more can you say?

Every year on January 27, the Kaiser's birthday, there has been some particular movement by his armies in order that the news of an irrelevant and unimportant victory might give him a better appetite for his food. Perhaps this movement cost 5,000 or 10,000 or 15,000 German lives. No matter, being Germans, the soldiers would be much gladder to die than their wives and mothers at home were glad to have them die, if by so doing they stimulated William the Pewter into drinking a glass more of champagne than usual on his birthday.

**The Leader Must Lead**

I know that the Kaiser's apologists will urge in his defense that the leaders of armies are no longer expected to head their troops in battle, or even to be on the battlefield itself. The days are past when the White Plume of Navarre led Henry IV's soldiers to victory at Ivry, or when Napoleon Buonaparte dashed through the hall of bullets at Lodi, or when U. S. Grant sat like a statue on his horse, unperturbed amid the dangers and carnage of the Wilderness; a Generalissimo now has his headquarters perhaps twenty miles, or it may be thirty, from the actual front where men are dying in swarms, and the telephone and telegraph bring him the news, moment by moment, from which he forms his quick decisions and sends them back to his officers in the desperate fight. Still we feel, and I believe that mankind will always feel, that the head of a great army ought sometimes to show that he has courage. It is a little suspicious for him

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(Continued on Page 11)

## OVER HERE!



By Callahan

## Baseball Among The Allies

The more thing the draft officials do to baseball here the better it flourishes in London, according to Richard Hatteras of that thriving community, who is now stopping at the Majestic. Mr. Hatteras says the game is getting a firm hold on every nationality in the British capital.

"Why, recently," quoth he, "I saw a game in which East Indians were playing. One of these approached the plate at a crucial moment and cried aloud.

"'Allah, give thou me strength to make a hit!'"

"He struck out.

"The next man up was an Irishman.

He spat on the plate, made faces at the pitcher, and yelled,

"'You know me, Al!'" He made a home-run."—New York Tribune.

## Easier Than Vacationing

It is much easier to do than to take a vacation. A man who is summoned to his last long voyage may set his house in order in an hour; a few words, written or dictated, will dispose of his possessions, and his heirs will gladly attend to the details. This done, he may fold his hands on his chest and depart this vexatious life in peace.

It is quite another matter to prepare for a few weeks away from town. There are bills to be paid; the iceman, and the milkman, and the laundryman must be checked off, and the daily paper restrained from littering the doorstep. There is hair to be cut, and teeth to be tinkered, and so on. In short, it takes days to stop the machinery of living for a fortnight, and days to start it going again. But, my dear, one must have a change.—Chicago Tribune.

## The Obscurity League Holds A Smoker

(Alexander Kerenky, Provisional Chairman.)

Chair: We have with us this evening—the All Highest.

Ferdinand of Bulgaria: Old stuff.

Wilhelm the Former: Who said that?

Chair: Your old side-kick, Ferd.

Wilhelm: Who let the old peacock in here?

Ferd: I have as much right in the Obscurity League as anybody.

Wilhelm: Except me. Nobody has as much right in the Obscurity League as I have.

Chair: You can't be taken in admitting new members.

Ferd: You proposed me for membership yourself and gave me the work.

Wilhelm: I must have been nutty.

Ludwig of Bavaria: That's a cinch.

Max of Baden: I'll say he was.

Chair: Don't you your family trouble here in the league. Gentlemen—gentlemen you will notice, I call you "gentlemen."

Hind: You sure fixed me up with a

Duke of Brunswick: I move we membership, too.

join in singing "Hall, hall, the gang's all here."

Chair: But they are not all here yet.

Sultan of Turkey: Can anybody missing? It sounds improbable.

Chair: Yes. Lenin and Trotsky are on the way.

Wilhelm: When they do, let them stay in the servants' quarters. They make me sick. Those lads cost me a lot of money. They're swine.

A Voice: Shut up. You talk too much.

Wilhelm: Who said that?

Chair: Your friend, Charlie Hapsburg.

Wilhelm: You mean Charlie Mshapsburg. He's a quitter—a piker—no bum.

Charles of Austria: I was a member here before you were.

Wilhelm: But it was my influence that got you here. I made you what you are today. I hope you're satisfied.

Hind: You sure fixed me up with a

Wilhelm: I organ'zed this league.

Sultan of Turkey: Yes, and look at it. The only decent members in it are me and Ferdinand. Allah must have a fine opinion of me belonging to a club with a lot of Huns.

Bernstorff: Why should you do all the talking? You are not such a muchie.

Wilhelm: Who left the door open?

Constantine: Why, hello, brother-in-law. Come in. Please? Let me have a quarter for the taxcocks.

Wilhelm: Poor relations is nix. Get out. I give you Greece and then you go to Greece the skids for me.

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Chair: The first number on the program will be a song by the famous Chancellors' Quartette—Holvay, Doc Michaelis, von Hertling and Maximilian.

Wilhelm: Get the hook. I have heard those guys enough.

Crown Prince: Please, have them sing "If Der Crown Prince Could Fight Like He Could Love It Would Not Be Good by Germany."

Wilhelm: Shut up. Go get your five brothers out of the bar and take 'em home and tell 'em to bed.

Ludwig of Bavaria: I would rather see Hindy and Lulu fight a duel with flame throwers, and then Wilhelm challenge winner. I love Wilhelm like der poison ivy—he and his kids.

Chair: After the quartette von Kuehmann will make a speech.

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## Goat Shatters Yaphank Bennie's Love Dream

By Frazier Hunt  
(New York Sun)  
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE  
Monday

Frend Barney: Well old pal we got Old Dynamite back last night and I must say that if the engineers don't know any more about taking tress than they do about taking care of goat mazots that us downboys is up against a pretty tough game. Honest Barney you wouldn't hardly know Old Dynamite for the shadow of his former self. His thin and looks kinda worn and mad like and I guess probably they been feeding him on tent pegs and engineering instruments and a lot of stuff they didn't have any use for.

Guess you remember Barney about me writing you how I bought Dynamite with my hard earned dow and how later he rambled into the Major's pet garden and ate up all the fresh vegetables and how the Major ordered me to kill Dynamite and instead of doing it how I took him over to Steve Gardner, who is a private in B Company of the Engineers, to take care of until Galloping Bill calmed down. Well late yesterday afternoon I went over and got Old Dynamite and I guess it was just as well I didn't wait no longer because if I had there wouldn't have been nothing left of him but his horns. As it was he wasnt nothing but bones and skin and a little baa but Barney the old boy is sure still full of fight. Say, he must of been some wild goat in his day Barney becomes now after being starved and abused by the engineers for three or four weeks he still had enough pep to want to but the hand that feeds him.

I bring him on back to our company but I am keeping him kind of hid so that the Major won't run into him to soon. We got him tied out behind the brier and I got some fresh green stuff that I borrowed late last night from the Major's garden and you should have to have seen Dynamite go to it. I guess it was the first green thing outside of Engineering Lutantes that Dynamite has seen since he went over there to live with them while he was in disgrace. I got an idea that in three or four days he would be all right again and then I would go to him again and then I will be woe to the man who flirts with him. Anybody that thinks he can make free with Old Dynamite never seen him in action that is what I mean Barney.

I must say old pal that I am certainly getting a little disgusted with Gertie. I guess she is a busy entertaining a lot of leather necks and Blue Jackits that she has not got no time to write any letters to soldiers who are offering themselves to get killed over here in France. I have not got any male from her or a couple of weeks and it is the 10th now and she has got the wrong idea of what the army is. I would like to see the fake teeth of the dame who could get by with that ruff stuff on a U.S. soldier especially one who has been in the service for almost a year and know more about fighting Germans than all the

Blue Jackits who ever wore there trousers upside down put together. Well old pal, bone avor, as we say in French.

BENNIE

A Bunch Of Pangs For Gertie

FRANCE

Tuesday

Gertie: This is just to tell you that I am going up to the trenches soon and that I guess I wont ever come back again so this is good by, are revere.

I certainly never have asked no girl to write me a letter if she didn't want to and I certainly am not going to start in now begging people to send me some mail so that I can be little happy before I get killed for my country and for the people mail and female who stay back home and wear silk stockings and spend there time entertaining Blue Jackits and people like that who put on a lot of government scenery and trap around like they was winning the war when it is only the old U.S. soldiers who are doing that little thing. I wouldn't even suggest to no girl in the whole world to write me if she didn't want to, because in the first place France has got more beautiful wimin than a Belgian police dog has fleas.

There is millions of them everywhere and you can not even put out your hand over here in France without touching the most beautiful female that you ever saw. And they have got dow to. There is millions of them that will pay for the whole wedding and I guess these old kids will think in the wedding, break home and everything and a upstanding young dowboy like myself over here can get married and everything and it will not cost him a single French Sou.

I guess you can see how much I would worry about whether girl's back or not. I am going to the front to see if they want to have there heroes die without sending them no word or a look or anything like that then we will die ahead and you will not never hear no more words of complaint coming out from our sealed lips. Only someday there will come a day when you will have to see your female back home and then you will say Oh why did I treat him thus but it will be to late then and we will be filling some heroes grave over here far away in far away France where the daisies grow over our graves and there is no one to drop a genti tear over us.

So good by, because I am going up to the front next week and never again will you be bothered off me. Only just one dying request and that is that someday when you aint got no Blue Jackits or Leather necks to entertain that you will sigh a quiet sigh for me and think of me only as some heroes grave way over here. Farewell, BENNIE

FRANCE

Wednesday

Dear Mama: Well Mama I met an awl nice French girl over here the other day and I certainly wish that you could see her Mama. You would like her in a minute. I tell you and I bet it would not be more than three minutes before both of you would be thinking the world of each other.

Of course Mama there is nothing as awl serious between me and Marie yet but I am just about that kind girl that I have ever saw yet. You would like these matif French girls Mama if you only knew them and you would say that American boys who did not treat them nice certainly had something wrong in there domes. They have got the look Mama and they are awful nice and one of them has got dow to burn. Gee I wish that you could see Marie. Maybe you will some day Mama.

Well I am awful busy right now trying to improve my French Mama and I guess in a couple of weeks more that I will be able to parle around here. There is only one way to learn French Mama, ha ha Mama. By by Mama and lots of love. Your solder boy, BENNIE

all France. Boy she is there like the American army. Nothing can stop that dame, at least while she running on my private line.

I just got done seeing her early this morning and I give her a bow like she was some female Prinse or something like that and then I went up to her and told her in French that I was coming out to see her this afternoon and I made my date and everything is all fixed up. Of course she can understand me very good yet but the way we get along with this one stuff is something wonderful Barney.

I and she is certainly going to hit off like a couple of humming pigeons old pal and by the progress that we are making we will be telling our real names and exchanging addresses in about two days more. But I was only kidding about that old pal because I been telling her all about you and I bet that she would know you if she just passed you on the street any place and we aint got no secrets between us and I told her all about what I was making in the army and everything like that.

So you better not be surprised Barney at anything you hear because all bets are off now old pal and if any of these Progroms stop and try to stop my Marie. Bow Pepe from me there will be a battle that will make like the charge up San Wan hill in Cuba. I would just like to observe the color of the birds uniform that could take that Marie. Bow Pepe from me. He would want to be bigger than one of the Russian grand dukes and have more nerve than the German crown prince.

Well old pal you know old Bennie and if its anything about woman I guess you dont need to worry any about me. There is anything about this sex that you dont know that be kidding. I do not know what I mean. I must say, I kind of feel sorry for Gertie though. Well so long old pal BENNIE

Mama, Meet Milie, Marie

YMCAs HUT, FRANCE

Wednesday

Dear Mama: Well Mama I met an awl nice French girl over here the other day and I certainly wish that you could see her Mama. You would like her in a minute. I tell you and I bet it would not be more than three minutes before both of you would be thinking the world of each other.

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FRANCE

Thursday

Frend Barney: In a couple of hours I am going to take Old Dynamite out to graze. But mind you, he is grazing and I must say that he is the most beautiful piece of femininity in

all France. Boy she is there like the American army. Nothing can stop that dame, at least while she running on my private line.

I just got done seeing her early

this morning and I give her a bow like

she was some female Prinse or some-

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place and we aint got no secrets be-

tween us and I told her all about what

I was making in the army and every-

thing like that.

Well Dynamite began running them

sheep and before the day was done he

had em chased all over that part of

France and there was the dead and

the dying and the maimed and the

hurt everywhere as far as the eyes

could reach.

Then Dynamite began running them

sheep and before the day was done he

had em chased all over that part of

France and there was the dead and

the dying and the maimed and the

hurt everywhere as far as the eyes

could reach.

Well I was kind of busy right at this

time talking French to this dame

and when Dynamite run he

then he started to run after the pop.

He was after that dog for awhile and then he got tired and I guess he was seeing red he was so mad and then he began

bumping into these sheep of this dame

and pretty soon there was some sheep

and goat and dog battle there.

I want to say right now. Well in the mix up

some of these sheep, both of them got

killed I guess and Dynamite run that

dog until his tongue was hanging out

way behind his hind legs.

Well you can talk about your damns

being sore. Barney you should ought

to have saw this girl Marie. She didnt

do a thing but go right up to my

Majur and tell him that I had sicked

Dynamite on her sheep and that he

had killed them both and they was

worth 25 franks apiece. There the

Majur sent for me and what he said

must have give even him a headache.

And when it was all over he made me

kick in 75 franks to that dame for

them dead lambs she claimed Dynamite

had killed them. Now just passed

away from heart failure and the heart.

Think of that Barney. 75 franks—

pretty near 35 bucks in real money.

Talk about Liberty Bonds to me.

If I had one I would sell it for two

bucks Mex and buy some poison with

the dove and feed it to that sheep dog

at this dame. Fine war, is what I

mean. I dont think yours for piece

at any price.

## Fire Bells Are Ringing!

—and Mr. Knott Insured  
says: "Maybe they are  
going to my house, and  
I haven't taken out that  
policy."

We Write

Fire

Burglary

Motor

Car



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ARROW SHIRTS

in the smartest of shades and designs and in all  
sizes. Also Collars and Gloves, Dressing Gowns,  
Spats, Socks, Ties, Etc. A complete assortment of  
Winter Wear.

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## GETZ BROS &amp; Co. OF THE ORIENT, LTD.

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## HAD PLACE TO HANG THE KAISER CHOSEN

Feeling Against Him Rising  
When He Left Berlin In  
October, Says Emery

### DECEIT ANGERED PEOPLE

New Yorker, Back From Intern-  
ment, Heard Of Discontent  
Months Ago

New York, November 15.—Professor Henry C. Emery, formerly a Major in the National Army, and probably the first American to arrive here from Germany since the ascendancy of the civilians over the military authorities in the Central Empires, related yesterday his experiences in Germany. He had been on the Aland Islands by the Germans last March. He reached New York by way of a neutral country this week.

Professor Emery said that as early as last July he observed the mutterings of discontent in Berlin that culminated in the recent revolt. Although he had personal contact with the peasant Socialist leaders of Germany and was unable to tell how far Germany was infected by Bolshevism, Professor Emery gave it as his opinion that if industry in Germany could be restored promptly and the manufacturers could get control of the materials and if a strong central government could be maintained, there would be no Bolshevik menace in Germany.

That the Germans allowed the Bolshevik Ambassador to remain in Berlin as long as they did was surprising to Professor Emery. When the Bolshevik representatives were to go with spreading their propaganda, he said, they replied without any embarrassment, "That's what we are here for, to spread the doctrine of Bolshevism."

### Five Weeks In Prison Camp

Professor Emery was returning from Petrograd, where he had gone on a mission for the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, when he was seized on the Aland Islands and interned at Tuchel. His wife was not taken into custody, and owing to his efforts he was released from the prison camp after five weeks and sent to a small town in Pomerania, where he was allowed to move freely about the town limits.

The most striking thing in the town to Professor Emery was the complete ignorance of the inhabitants as to why America entered the war. Although so great was the campaign of misinformation that most people were living in a state of hopeless delusion, there was an occasional exception, such as one man who said that he was now going to be punished for telling the truth about England not wanting war. The German went so far as to say that nobody wanted war except Germany, and that the reason Belgium was attacked was because it was covered by Germany.

In July, as a result of illness, Professor Emery was permitted to go to a sanitarium in Berlin, and there, except for having to report to the police regularly, he was free to come and go as he pleased. Although the German offensive was at that time coming to an end, the feeling of the Germans was still the same.

"Very soon, however, I discovered a restlessness among the working people that did not appear among the well-to-do and educated classes," he said.

"Whether the latter were merely more cautious in remarks I cannot say. Some of them, however, were well-informed. Early in July my brother in the suburbs repeated with amazing frankness stories of desertion and discontent brought from the front by the soldiers on leave. His comments at that date were also significant."

"He complained bitterly of the way in which the German people had failed to, and when I asked what was to be done he said: 'That chap up above there, we've got to throw him down.' At the moment I could hardly believe my ears, but each succeeding week brought a stronger conviction that great masses of the people were thoughtful of their country, and before I left I found myself talking English quite openly in Unter den Linden and discussing the necessity of the Kaiser's abdication.

"I never remarked to a member of the Reichstag that in August people were afraid that the Kaiser would insist on the Emperor's abdication, and in October they were afraid he wouldn't. But it was generally accepted that the Kaiser had long ago lost his grip and influence and that Ludendorff was the dictator of Germany. And in the short time I was there I saw the half-crazed national hero to the most execrated man in the empire. Early in October a rather conservative journalist remarked:

"The lamp post he will hang on is already picked out."

### Collapse Came Almost Overnight

"Despite the growing conviction among intelligent people that it was a losing game, the general collapse came almost overnight. The military machine was broken and even the Pan-Germans turned their wrath against them because they had been deceived.

"I could not help feeling that with all their sense of humiliation, faces broken, spirits broken, some relief went through the people that the long nightmare of oppression and misrule was over. Of course the effort to get aboard the band wagon was amusing, but on the other hand truths came to be told and read with avidity which brought about a great revision of feelings and feelings of shame and remorse which I had never expected to see."

"At the time I felt the great fear was not what the terms of capitulation would be, so much as what could come after. Reports of Bolsheviks in the

army were rife, and the specter of a Russianised Germany had taken the place of a Prussianised Europe. The evil seed they had helped to sow in Russia was beginning to show a home crop. That was one reason which led to the attempt at a coalition Government and half measures toward democracy, instead of a clean sweep early in October.

"Added to this was the desire to have the 'old guard' swallow their own medicine and accept themselves to severe terms which were known to be coming. At the time Prince Max was made Chancellor the post was suggested to much more radical persons, but these promptly passed the buck, and the guilty elements should not be allowed to hide behind the skirts of the democrats, but should be forced to acknowledge their defeat. Then the revolution could be left to the future.

"In the midst of the excitement I was allowed to get out. This was to be an adventure, regardless of my claims of unjust and illegal use of the military control predominated. By the second week in October the military were merely taking orders from the civilian government. Although nothing was said to me regarding the revolution, I was convinced that my release was at the moment entirely due to a feeling in certain circles that I did know how deeply the democratic revolutionary feeling had gone, and it might be well to have me outside in case my testimony was wanted. Naturally I didn't stop to analyse motives, but took the first chance to boat it."

"The day I landed in New York I heard the Kaiser had also beat it. Consequently if any one in Berlin had hoped I would say on my return that the Germans were really against the Kaiser and his crowd, their own people saved me the necessity of bothersome about it."

### The Iniquitous And Unpatriotic Banquet

To those who are trying to eat and grow thin the ban on the banquet will come as a shock, says The New York American. People will wonder where they can go to do their fasting. The Food Administration declares banquets must go because they are unpatriotic, but the lay mind will wonder how any food will be saved by eliminating them.

Since the days of John Quincy Adams the great American proletariat has learned to eat at home before attending a banquet, especially a political banquet. The Willing Helpers of the United Brethren Church learned many years ago how

to make one chicken go around some 150 banqueters and to make the poor old rubber oyster work overtime and exude many gallons of oyster stew.

"Better eat a little bite before you go to the banquet, Hiram," has been a household warning since the time Dan Webster and Hank Clay began jamming the wind in cross sections over the festive crockery. While Uncle John C. Calhoun was teaching the American eagle to do a full spin over the tables which graced beneath their weight of chinaware, the American audience was learning how to digest words instead of calories. And many a patriot since that time has sat with his elbow in his plate for a whole evening, drinking in the words of wisdom and working up a decent appetite for the next morning's pancakes.

Food has been the only thing they have not served with the banquet meal, and many a banquet speaker who has been obliged to travel fast during the heat of a campaign has banquets three or four times a day been reduced to the verge of starvation. Old Doc Cook, seated on an iceberg, eating his boot tops, was a no more pathetic sight than a

modern banquet speaker trying to get a square meal o' vitties.

The proceedings are usually opened by playing the exciting game, "Olive, olive, who gets the olive?" and then somebody at the table gets it and the rest of them settle back, shoot their celluloid cuffs, straighten out the wrinkles in their coat sleeves and glower at him while he eats it. Then everybody gets soup. They will never run out of

banquet soup as long as the Atlantic and Pacific stay on the job and all the little rivers and inland lakes function properly. The rubber oyster goes to "our honored guest," and by the time the toastmaster gets up to tell the gang that they have someone with them that evening they have grabbed so often for food and missed that they have settled down into a state of dogged determination to stick it out and hear what the distinguished visitor has to say, if anything.

It is an undiplomatic banquet speaker who mentions food in his oration.

There was once a man who made a million dollars by opening up a quick-lunch room next to an important banquet hall, so the banqueters could rush out between courses and between speeches and get something to eat. In the course of time he has saved many lives and in his small way has helped make the world safe for democracy.

A banquet is always, \$1, \$2 or \$5 a plate, but any man who has ever tried to take his plate home with him after buying it has learned there is nothing in signs and slogans.

The abolition of the banquet will be keenly felt by a certain class of citizens who go to get a new overcoat or new hat, but it will not make any particular difference in the sweet young lives of the sissies seekers after food. A banquet is the last place in the world to look for calories, and most of them have been great savers. Two or three political banquets can save enough food to feed Belgium for six months.

As an exchange place for ideas, overcoats, hats and umbrellas it has had a mission, but, gastronomically speaking, the frost has been on the banquet for quite a number of years.

And now that after-dinner speaking has been placed on the list of non-essentials the average man will get his entertainment first-hand from the barber shop publications.

### No Wonder

An American and an Irishman were telling each other wonderful things which had been done in their respective countries.

"I guess we have the best jumpers in the world," said the American. "Why, one of our men ran thirty miles and then jumped over a five-barred gate."

"Sure, no wonder he did," said the Irishman. "Look at the run he took."

### No Time For Argument

Captain—Private Jones, where did you get those Germans?

Private Jones—I captured seven of them in "No Man's Land."

Captain—But you have only five here.

Private Jones—Yes, sir; two of them started to argue the matter.

### Optional

First Colored Gent—I don't believe it's constitutional to draft a man and make him fight.

Second Colored Gent—Boy, they don't make you fight. They just send you to France, put you in

trench, and when the Germans charge at you they just leave it to your best judgment whether you better fight or not!

### All Up To Him

General Leonard Wood tells the story of a captain to whom was assigned a new orderly, a fresh recruit. "Your work will be to clean my boots, buttons, belt and so forth, shave me, see to my horse, which you must groom thoroughly, and clean the equipment. After that you go to your hut, help to serve the breakfast, and after breakfast lend a hand washing up. At eight o'clock you go on parade and drill till twelve o'clock."

"Excuse me, sir," broke in the recruit. "Is there anyone else in the army besides me?"

### What The Editor Said

Office Boy—The editor says he's much obliged to you for allowing him to see your drawings but regrets he is unable to use them.

Artist (eagerly)—Did he say that?

Office Boy (truthfully)—Well, not exactly. He said "Take 'em away, Pimple; they make me sick."

# "King George V" Whisky

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## Navy Officer Describes His Capture By A U-Boat

Lieutenant Isaacs Tells How He Was Taken Aboard After Submarine Sank the President Lincoln

Captured by a German submarine after the sinking of the United States transport President Lincoln; being in the U-boat when depth-bombs were exploded around it by the destroyers which rescued the survivors of the Lincoln, taken to Germany and at last escaping from prison camp after nearly a year's confinement, is told by Lieutenant Victor M. Isaacs, U. S. N., who has returned to Washington, and is ready for duty again in the navy. In the following story Lieutenant Isaacs relates the incidents of his capture:

By Lieutenant Edward

Victor M. Isaacs, U. S. N.

"Our boat was pulled alongside of the submarine, and I stepped aboard. As I did so a German sailor took my gun. I made my way to the conning tower, where the captain asked me if I were the commanding officer of the President Lincoln. I told him I was not, and that I thought the captain had gone down with the ship. The officer in charge of the submarine then introduced himself as Captain Remy of the U-96, and said that he was under orders to take the senior naval officer prisoner whenever he sank a navy ship. He then had me remain aboard, telling me to point out the captain to him or it would be necessary to take me instead. Accordingly I called out to the men in the rafts and boats for the captain, but there was no answer, and I told Captain Remy that I thought that our captain had gone down with the ship, whereupon he sent me below, where I was given warm clothing and allowed to lie down.

### Bombs All Around Him

"Early the next morning the U-boat on which I was now a prisoner intercepted a radio from one of our own destroyers stating that survivors of the President Lincoln had been picked up and that a few were missing. That afternoon American destroyers were sighted and Captain Remy at once signaled 'full speed ahead' and submerged. A few minutes later we heard depth bombs exploding all about us. In the space of four minutes twenty-two exploding bombs were counted, five of which were very close or seemed so to me, for they shook the vessel from stem to stern.

"We remained submerged at a depth of sixty meters for perhaps an hour after the explosion, came to the surface and continued cruising. This was about 300 miles west of Brest. What the submarine captain called his 'cruising ground.'

"On June 7 we got in touch with another U-boat, which was running short of fuel. The captain came aboard and visited our skipper. On this occasion and before I found out that all the time the submarine had tried to get into communication with Kiel. We continued to sail in with other U-boats and several times ran into those which were out of fuel. When we were in the vicinity of Helsingør with the lights of Sweden on one side and those of Denmark on the other and probably about four or five miles from land I realized that we were so close to a neutral country that it was time for me to make a getaway.

"There were three submarines in the locality at that time under low speed, moving backwards and forwards, evidently killing time; so I waited around on deck, hoping that it would get dark enough so I would not be seen and picked up again after I had jumped into the water. I had on my lifejacket, which had not been removed. Although it had not grown very dark, at 12:30 I made up my mind that it was time to make a move. While going over towards the side of the platform abeam the conning tower, a German destroyer was sighted bearing down on us from the east at high speed. Just as I was going over the side Captain Remy caught me before I could jump and ordered me below. Rising early on the morning of the 18th I was allowed to go on deck and I found that we had passed into the Baltic and were heading in a southerly direction; there was no sign of other craft. As I was allowed to remain on deck I made many valuable observations as we passed battle ships and cruisers in maneuvers.

Reaches Kiel Harbor

"It was 5 o'clock on the afternoon of June 10 when we entered Kiel harbor, which was protected by a net and guarded by a dozen destroyers of smaller type. On our arrival at Wilhelmshaven we tied up alongside the mother ship Preussen. I was taken aboard and placed in quarters with barred port and locked door and an armed sentry placed outside, although we were lying in some backwater and it would have been impossible for me to escape. Even so I could have slipped away then would have been little chance, as this is the call 'the most intensely guarded city of Germany.'

"In fact, one of the German officers told me that it was practically impossible even for him in uniform to get out of Wilhelmshaven without passing through an enormous amount of 'red tape.' Twice, while here, I saw the commanding officer, who brought me a tooth brush and comb. Captain Remy also called on me. After a while practically all I had to eat was some sour black bread, almost impossible to eat, and some warm water colored with Ernst's Kaffee, which we found out was made with roasted acorns and barley.

"One day I was taken in a launch to the Chief of Staff on the Kaiser Wilhelm II and questioned. This officer could not understand why America had entered the war and belittled the result of our entry into it. 'Why,' said he, 'we expected you to enter on the side of Germany.' The following day I was taken to a prison on shore called the Commandant. I was escorted through the streets by a warrant officer wearing side arms and with a guard of four men. Here I was

required to take off all clothing so that each garment may be separately inspected. Each piece was kneaded, to see if the rustle of paper could be heard, and the hems opened. Gold stripes and insignia were also cut off to see if a map or some other contraband was secreted. The heels and soles of shoes were also cut open.

"We were given no breakfast when we departed, which we did not mind, as we were glad to get away, for, in the three weeks that I was at this prison, the soup was never changed, and it was absolutely tasteless. At noon we had soup made out of leeks and a plate of black potatoe, at night the same kind of soup again, and that was all except a 250 grammes at breakfast, which we received every day.

### Dives From Window

"With the sentries I was marched to the train which we took for Villingen. I made up my mind to jump from the train at the first opportunity, preferably as far south as possible in order not to have too far to walk to reach the Swiss frontier. My guards sat on either side of me with loaded guns which they pointed at me. Finally three miles from our destination, I caught one guard half dozing, and when the other turned his head I dove for the window, which was not more than 12 by 24 inches. The train was making about forty miles an hour when I leaped, landing on the steel tie and for a few minutes being stunned. The injury which I felt the most was in my knees, which I could hardly bend. I struggled to my feet, shuffling off towards the hills and forest a few hundred yards away.

"By this time the train had stopped, the guards had started in pursuit and had opened fire on me. I kept on going as long as I could and finally, finding that the guards were but twenty-five yards away, I threw up my hands to surrender. One of the guards had just fired, the shot passing between my ear and shoulder. Hardly had I stopped when they were on me in a few seconds. One guard, grasping his gun by the muzzle, struck me over the head as I lay on the hill. I remember rolling down hill, gaining additional impetus from their boots. They kicked me until I got up, and when I got up they knocked me down again. Finally, knocking me down, one of the guards struck me back of the head, breaking his gun. The beating and kicking continued until we reached the prison camp, where I collapsed on the guard house porch.

"On arriving to my sentry I was given to the Commandant, a portly-looking individual, and typically Prussian, who behaved in German that if I attempted to escape again I would be shot. I speak no German, but an interpreter told me what he said. They sent for a German doctor and he swathed me with paper bandages. "They then put me in one of the guard cells. For three days I could not move, and the vermin that infested the place made it almost unbearable. My body was covered with large red eruptions from German fleas, which I found to be as poisonous as German propaganda. Plans To Escape

"About the sixth day I was in this cell. I was given a court martial—at least I could call it such—and there were three officers who, after questioning me, decided that I should have two weeks' solitary confinement. But they never stopped the food and books that were sent to me by some American officers. However, we could not get by the sentries, and were forced to return to our barracks. The following day orders came from Berlin to clear the camp of all officers. On receipt of these orders I dressed, hiding my compass and maps as best I could; for officers on leaving a camp are given a more thorough search, being re-

quired, when I came out of the cell, to take off all clothing so that each garment may be separately inspected. Each piece was kneaded, to see if the rustle of paper could be heard, and the hems opened. Gold stripes and insignia were also cut off to see if a map or some other contraband was secreted. The heels and soles of shoes were also cut open.

"Realizing that I had secured considerable information that was valuable to the service, I began to consider fresh plans for escape. Three of these plans fell through, due to trenchers. There must have been some spies among the Russian officers, who gave our plans to the Germans. All of the orderlies were Russian and the Russian officers in the prison included every variety, from the regulars captured in 1914 to some Bolsheviks. We could trust no one. Our own officers included more than twenty-five non-combatants and about twenty doctors and five merchant officers taken by the raider Wolf.

"Among the line officers there were a few live wires, but most were content to sit back, eat Red Cross food and hope, and, after eighteen months, to be interned in Switzerland for the duration of the war. I did not wish my fellow navy officers any hard luck, but I could not help wishing for a few of my brother officers that I could have depended upon.

"On October 7 it was decided to shift all the Russian officers to the north of Germany. This was known as a thorough search. At this time I had complete set of tools, over one hundred large screws taken from doors and four long chains made out of wire which had previously enclosed the tennis court. Many men were caught in the search, but our only loss was some ladder material which we had prepared out of bed slats after a prolonged effort.

"On Sunday, October 6, the day before the Russians were to move, I called a meeting in my barracks of the twelve other officers who I knew were interested in getting away. I insisted that we go that night. Our plan was to cut through or get over

the fence in various parts of the yard simultaneously. We divided into four teams. I took the first team, which consisted of two aviators and myself.

"The defensive works of the camp consisted first of the barbed windows in the barracks, then a ditch filled with barbed wire and surrounded by a barbed wire fence. Outside the ditch was another barbed wire fence about ten feet high with the top wires curved inward to prevent any one from climbing over. On the outside of this was a line of sentries, one about every thirty yards, while inside the yard the sentries patrolled at their discretion.

"It was planned that the first team

should cut the iron grating of the window in my barracks and launch a bridge over the opening out of the top of the outer barbed wire fence. Over this we were to crawl and drop outside the wire. The second team had wire cutters and were to cut through the outer wire. The third team were to go out of the main gate when the guard was in pursuit of the other team. The fourth team were to build a small ladder and climb over the outer fence.

"Three Cross Bridge

"At 10:30 that night the barrack

lights went out as usual. Shortly

afterward the signal was given and

the team consisting of doctors threw

the chains and short circuited all

the light circuits in the camp. As

the lights went out my team threw

the bridge across and the three of

us got out.

"Sentries tried to halt us and then

fired, but as we were in total dark-

ness their shots went wild. I con-

tinued on for about two miles to

where I had a rendezvous with an-

other of the party. Meeting him we

walked through the mountains for

seven nights. Our walking was done

at night and in the day we hid

in the fields and woods. Our food

was anything that we could get, and

mostly cabbage leaves."

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## Shanghai College Notes

A few days ago the Chinese School for the Blind conducted by Mr. Fryer gave an exhibition before the students which greatly interested them, and called forth their sympathy. Shortly after, the members of the Sunday School decided to give all their Christmas offerings to the blind children. In addition to the subscriptions of the various classes, one of which gave \$22, a group of St. Paul's College Chinese gave a \$50 scholarship. The total subscriptions were about \$200.

The Christmas entertainment was held on Christmas Eve at 5 p.m. The Chinese Sunday School composed of children from the neighboring villages sang Christmas and patriotic songs. The foreign children's Sunday School sang "Away in the Manger," gave a Christmas recitation and presented their gift of \$15 to buy a slide for the Blind Children's School playground. Special music was furnished by a double quartet of students under the direction of Professor Anderson. Two interesting stunts were performed by two groups of students: The first was a representation of blind coolies singing at their labor and the second showed a blind fortune-teller at work. These stunts served as an introduction to the announcement of gifts of the various Sunday School classes to the Blind Children's School. The "White Christmas" (the new plan of giving instead of receiving) at the College was a great success.

A new club was organized last week. The Natural Science Club, Fu Shang Yung ('19) of Swatow was elected president. The Club proposes to do serious work studying journals, investigating the industrial and engineering problems of China, etc. The first meeting of The Natural Science Club was an open meeting held in the chapel at which Dr. George A. Huntley, college physician, gave his lecture on "Alcohol and the Next Generation."

At the recent Oratorical Contest held at the World's Student Federation Shen Li Siang ('23) received first place in the preliminaries among nineteen Middle Schools and four Colleges, and also won first place in the finals among representatives of four colleges. Monday morning in the College chapel the victory was fittingly celebrated when the pennant which had been presented by the Educational Board at Peking through the Kiangsu Educational Association was formally given to the College and Mr. Shen using the fine sounding Peking Mandarin made a few appropriate remarks.

Dr. J. F. Love, Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of The Southern Baptist Convention, spent from Monday to Wednesday visiting the College and Seminary and meeting the faculty and students. Dr. Love accompanied by Mrs. Love has been absent from the United States for several months inspecting the work of foreign missions of the Southern Board in Shantung, Honan and East Central China. He goes from here to visit the work of the South China Mission. Last Tuesday morning Dr. Love addressed the students at the chapel service.

FRENCH INDEMNITY  
AT \$68,000,000,000

Paris, November 15.—Germany's debt to France is estimated at \$40,000,000,000 francs (about \$68,000,000,000) by Le Matin in an editorial today. The newspaper apportions the debt as follows: Return of the indemnity of 1871 with interest, 60,000,000,000 francs; expenses in the recent war, 140,000,000 francs; pensions, 40,000,000,000 francs; and reparation for damages, 100,000,000,000 francs.

Le Matin declares that France must obtain acknowledgment of the debt before examining the way in which it is to be paid. France wants no indemnity in gold, but all Frenchmen want large reparation.

Germany and Austria, it adds, should return to the Allies a minimum of 7,000,000 tons of shipping in payment for that destroyed in the war, but they have at their disposal only 3,000,000 tons. Consequently the delivery of the entire German-Austrian merchant marine would constitute only half reparation.

London, November 16.—British newspapers comment on the fact that considerable anxiety is displayed by the German capitalist classes in efforts to evade the war charges facing them. The wealthy Germans are said to be transferring large amounts of money to neutral countries. The result of this policy, it was said, would naturally be to shift the burdens of the war onto the shoulders of the poorer classes.

The Times and other London papers

Salvation Army Lassies Hand  
Out 'Eats' In German Trench

McALLISTER SISTERS. See on Page 10, Column 2.

Captain Violet and Lieutenant Alice McAllister, Salvation Army which they have selected as their base of operations. The Misses McAllister always can be found immediately behind the American lines baking pies and doughnuts for the Yanks.

JAPANESE TEST CASE  
IN SUPREME COURT

First Naturalisation Contest Will  
Be Argued in Washington  
Early Next Year

According to the latest advices from Washington, says The Honolulu Advertiser, the famous naturalisation case of Takao Ozawa, a Honolulu Japanese, which is now pending before the United States Supreme Court for a final ruling on the important question of whether or not a Japanese is entitled to United States citizenship under the meaning of the United States naturalisation law, will come up for argument before the highest tribunal of the country during March of next year. Inasmuch as the Ozawa case is a test case the final ruling of



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the supreme court is awaited with more than an ordinary interest.

The case was appealed from the local federal court to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco by Ozawa after he was denied by Judge Clemons, then United States district judge in Hawaii, the right to become naturalized.

Ozawa's claim in his petition for citizenship was that there is in the naturalization law of the United States no clause which makes a Japanese ineligible. The words "free white person," as used in the naturalization law, were used by lawmakers when the law was first enacted only to distinguish a free person from one who is not free, Ozawa claimed, and that it was the intention of the lawmakers that any person, as long as he is a free person, should be granted citizenship, regardless of the color of his skin.

To the contention of the petitioner Judge Clemons took exception and Ozawa was denied citizenship on the ground that he was not a white person but a Japanese. Ozawa then filed an appeal in the higher court in San Francisco through Attorney Withington. Some of the prominent Japanese of the city gave financial assistance to him to carry his fight to the California court.

When the case was taken to the circuit court of appeals in San Francisco justices of that tribunal passed the case to the United States Supreme Court without going through the formality of handing down a decision of the local court, and it is now reported from Washington that the case will come up for argument before the supreme court next March.

Not only are some of the local Japanese helping Mr. Ozawa financially, but the joint Japanese associations of the Pacific Coast, from Vancouver to San Francisco, are supporting the Honolulu man. A special

U.S. NATIONAL ANTHEM  
STOPPED FIERCE RIOT

Honolulu, November 25.—Fists were flying in real Donnybrook Fair fashion at Moiliili Baseball field yesterday afternoon, during the course of a football game between members of the Marine Corps and the Hawaiian Infantry. The fight gave promise of being a general free-for-all, when Band Leader Estrada, of the Marine Corps Band, executed a piece of strategy which averted a small-sized riot. As right and left swings were being exchanged rapidly and hundreds of soldier spectators—marines and infantry—swarmed down from the bleachers to make the fight a general one and the men had gotten beyond all control of their officers, Estrada ordered the band to play the Star Spangled Banner.

As the first notes of the national anthem pealed out over the field, infantry and marines—privates and officers alike—sprang immediately to attention. Estrada added a few encores and by that time the warring factions, who a few moments before were mad with passion, cooled down and were quietly marshaled to opposite sides of the field by their officers.

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    @ 123=Tls. 81.30  
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Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.1125  
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Foochow Manila Tientsin

Hankow Nagasaki Taingtao

Harbin New York Vladivostock

Illoio Peking Yokohama

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa; China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. L. D. STEWART, Manager.

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## Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 26)

## RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

## A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures everyone that no effort will be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electric lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

## Now is the Moment!

If you want to buy a first class nicely situated dwelling house in

TSINGTAO

Please apply to

J. TH. MONCHEN,

TSINGTAO.

P. O. Box 115 20820

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

## NOTICE

Owing to the non-arrival of Switchboard Materials for the Expansion of the Central Exchange, which were to have been delivered as far back as 1915, the traffic of the Central Office has become so congested during the busy hours of the day that it is impossible for the staff to render a satisfactory service. The Directors have therefore decided that until further notice no new telephones can be installed in connection with the Central Switchboard.

Such applications as will connect with the other Exchanges, West, East and North will be attended to as usual.

In the meanwhile the Directors will take every possible step to hasten the expansion of the Central Exchange, and having ascertained that material for it can now be obtained have decided to send at once the Company's Engineer-in-Chief home, via America, to see that no time is lost.

By order,

GUSTAF L. OBERG,  
Secretary & General Manager.  
20383

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2563.

## VEHICLE RANKS.

The attention of the public is drawn to the following extract from Municipal Notification No. 2533, dated July 31, 1918:

"Owners are earnestly requested to refrain from leaving their vehicles standing in the narrow and busy thoroughfares of the Central District, and to utilise the aforementioned ranks to the fullest possible extent, thus assisting the Police in the regulation of traffic."

Notice is hereby given that the rank on Hankow Road, between Kiangnan and Honan Roads, is now ready for use. A telephone (Central 2544) has been installed on the rank, and an English-speaking Chinese Constable will be on duty between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. daily.

In ordering their cars by telephone, owners are requested to mention only the number of the car required and not to enter into conversation with the Constable on duty.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,  
Acting Secretary.  
Council Room,  
Shanghai, December 25, 1918.

20646

## CHUNGKING PRODUCE

We are Experts in Skins and Bristles. We have our own Factories, our own Godowns, and our own Buildings. We guarantee quality. If you are interested in these articles why not appoint us as your sole buying agents in Szechuan Province?

For full particulars apply to

WIDLER &amp; CO.

Chungking, W. China.

Born 1915—Still Existing.

## NO MORE JAPANESE TROOPS FOR SIBERIA

## Alleged Despatch Of Forces West Of Urals Denied By Authorities

## BOLSHEVIKI BOMBARDED

## British Squadron In Gulf Of Finland Attacks Them From Front And Rear

Tokio, December 20.—The report of the alleged despatch of Imperial troops west of the Urals for the purpose of accomplishing the object of the Siberian campaign, is denied by the authorities as entirely false. The authorities definitely

declare that there will be no more sending of troops to Siberia.

The complications between Admiral Kolchak of the Osman Government and General Semenoff have been settled by Japanese and British mediation.

## Asahi On The Situation

Shall Japan act militarily as far as the Ural Mountains or not is a question which is agitating the minds of a section of Japanese, according to the Tokio Asahi. The vernacular journal understands that at the conference of the officials of England, France and Italy, the Russian situation and what should be done in regard to it was discussed together with other questions, and that it was decided that the Allies were prepared to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia, if necessary, in order to wipe out Bolshevik influence. The belief is not altogether without

foundation that the Anglo-French army has been marching southward from Northern Russia, the British fleet entering the Baltic Sea, and the Allied army marching northward from South Russia.

At the same time, there are some people who maintain that a westward march should be started from Siberia toward European Russia, by way of supporting the All-Russia Government.

## Anglo-French Troops

For instance, England and France have despatched a force of one battalion each toward Omsak and are assisting Admiral Kolchak's All-Russia Government, says the Asahi. But the Bolsheviks of Russia along the Ural Mountains are not yet downed and a lack of fighting forces is complained of by the All-Russia Government.

Among a certain section of Japanese here in the Empire, the Asahi continues, it was advocated that the army sent to Vladivostok and its neighborhood should be ordered to advance westward. The plan to penetrate as far as the Ural Mountains has been made repeatedly in the past.

How far the above arguments were carried in the conference of Mr. Hara, the Premier, Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, Viscount-General Tanaka, War Minister, and Admiral Kato, Navy Minister, on December 18, the Asahi reporter was not able to learn. But he understands that the idea stands little chance of materialising.

## Lady of Misunderstanding

Japanese advocates of the idea, the Asahi says, seem to think that if Japan retains her troops in the eastern part of Siberia to maintain order there alone, Japan might be misunderstood as trying to occupy the Far East for herself, so that it would be better for Japan at this time to declare her disinterestedness in dealing with Russia and her intention not to meddle with the internal affairs of that country, and to proceed instead as far as the Urals.

But the intentions of the Empire in mobilising her troops in Siberia were clear in the declaration made at that time, that is Japan mobilised by the suggestion of America to help the Czechoslovak. The greater part of this object has already been accomplished. Not only that, America which made a stronger declaration than that of Japan in reference to the wishes to help out the Czechoslovak has tried to restrain as much as possible from jawing on the military side to lay stress instead upon the economic assistance to be given. When the claim was for a while strong in Japan for an expedition to the Urals, the attitude of America evinced much displeasure. There is no reason to believe that the American attitude has since changed.

## Transport Difficulties

Considered from another point of view, the Asahi says in conclusion, it is extremely difficult to transport a large army westward by means of the Siberian railway only. How are the provisions to be transported, it may be asked. Even the supplying of necessities to a few Anglo-French soldiers sent from the Far East to Omsak is difficult.

## Japanese To Urals?

As the activities of the British troops in the Baltic provinces, as well as in Southern Russia are successively reported, the rumor as regards the Japanese expedition to the interior points of Siberia near the Urals is again in circulation in political circles here.

On Wednesday morning four Cabinet Ministers, the Ministers of War, Navy, Foreign Affairs and of Communications had an important conference with Premier Hara at the latter's official residence, and it was alleged that the conference chiefly dwelt upon the question of a Japanese expedition to the Ural regions. Later, however, it was informally announced that the principal problems discussed by the Ministers at the conference were those in connection with Tsingtao, and some other Allied problems in Siberia, while the question of the Ural expedition was not taken up for consideration at the Wednesday conference.

According to the Yorozu, the Allies have not yet decided to send larger and stronger forces to Western Siberia, apparently awaiting the development of political situation in Siberia, especially in connection with the unification movement started by the Omsak Government.

## Provision Prices In Local Market

		Vegetables	
Artichokes	each	2-3	
Asparagus	per doz.	none	
French Beans	per lb.	5-10	
Broad Beans		6-8	
Beetroot	per bunch	3-4	
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none	
Cabbage	each	3-4	
Carrots	"	2-3	
Cauliflower	"	20-30	
Celery	per bunch	10-12	
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8	
Green Corn	each	none	
Leeks	per bunch	2-3	
Mushrooms	per lb.	none	
Onions	"	6-8	
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4	
Potatoes	per plent.	\$1.70-\$2	
Peas	per lb.	15-18	
Radishes	per bunch	1-2	
Spinach	per lb.	2-3	
Tomatoes	"	6-10	
Turnips	per bunch	2-3	
		Grain And Flour	
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	\$5.50	
Flour Australian	"	\$4.50	
Flour Shanghai	"	\$2.25	
Rice	per 200 lbs.	\$7.00	
		Milk	
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20	
Chinese dairies	"	17	
		Fodder	
Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$2.50	
Bran	"	\$2.20	
		Fuel	
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00	
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 22.00	
Firewood	per 50 bundles	\$1.00	
		Laundry	
Per 100 articles	"	\$3.00-4.00	
F. J. W. McIVILLY,			
Chief Inspector.			

## Amusements

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME  
For December 29th and 30th  
PRESENTING  
VIVIAN MARTIN  
IN  
Paramount Pictures  
IN

## "THE ARRIVAL OF PERPETUA"

A High-Class Comedy Drama  
In Five Parts

## "Buddhist Temples"

Interesting

## "The Police Dog"

Cartoon Comedy

## "Captain Jenks and His Wife's Husband"

Comedy

## Amusements

## Victoria Theatre

PROGRAMME

for

December 29th and 30th

SHOWING

The Famous Comedy

"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES"

FIVE PARTS

and

OTHER NEW FILMS

## ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

FOR

Matinee Today

And This Evening (Sunday)

"THE RED ACE"

9th Episode and

"THE COLLEGE WIDOW"

Five-Part Comedy.

Programme for Monday, 30th December

"WHO IS NUMBER ONE?"

5th and 6th Episodes.

AND SEVERAL COMEDIES.

## APOLLO THEATRE TOMORROW

## "THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

EPOCH 4

## "SINDBAD THE SAILOR"

A fine and stirring part in this great French Drama, all Shanghai

in coming to see

PATHE'S FRENCH GAZETTE

## "LUCIEN IN A PACKING CASE"

Our clever French comedian in an original and laughable Fun Film

Tonight 9.15 p.m.

"Smile-A-Minute"

GEORGE WALSH

in

"The Yankee Way"

## NEW YEAR ATTRACTIONS

Matinee, Wednesday, January 1st, 1919, 3 p.m.

Smile-a-Minute GEORGE WALSH

in

## "THE YANKEE WAY"

Matinee, Thursday, January 2nd, 1919, 4 p.m.

NORMA TALMADGE

in

## "THE MISSING LINKS"

## TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

## CARPETS

Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest: our goods are the best.

## TIENTSEN CARPETS AND RUGS

Sheep or Camel Hair

Made to order from customers' designs.

## HWA Y

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 26	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.	
Dec. 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Jan. 3	—	San Francisco	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Jan. 12	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Jan. 16	—	Tacoma, etc.	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.	
Jan. 25	—	Vancouver	Arabie Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Jan. 26	—	Tacoma, etc.	Empress of Japan	Jap. C.P.R.	
Jan. 29	—	San Francisco	Manille Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Jan. 30	—	Vancouver	Malville Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.	
Feb. 1	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.	
Feb. 1	—	New York via Panama	Bloemfontein	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Feb. 2	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Feb. 2	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Feb. 9	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.	
Feb. 11	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	
Feb. 21	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Jap. C.P.R.	
Mar. 8	—	San Francisco	Shinjo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan.	1	Mori, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 2	—	Kobe	Kanagawa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 3	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 4	—	Mori, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 8	—	Mori, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 10	—	Mori, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 11	—	Mori, Kobe & Y'hama	Pana	Rus. R.V.F.
Jan. 12	—	Mori, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 14	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb. 3	—	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 20	—	Liverpool, etc.	Tamba Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. —	—	London	Borneo Maru	Jap. O. S. K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec. 29	9.00*	Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 30	9.00	Amoy and Swatow	Holhlow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 30	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 31	4.30	Ningpo	Hain Ninghsao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 31	9.00	Swatow and Canton	Kaifeng	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 31	9.00	Hongkong and Manlia	Shantung	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 1	5.00	D.L. Swatow and Hongkong	Swatow	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 1	7.00	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 1	7.00	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec. 29	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & Tiao	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 31	—	Chefoo	Hsinkong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 31	9.30*	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Jan. 10	4.30	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec. 29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahua	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wenhsien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tailei Maru	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Jap. N. K. K.
Dec. 31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuokwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan. 1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuhuhsie	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luensi	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan. 4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woozing	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.

## \*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT, D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 28	—	Ningpo	Kiangtien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 28	—	Tsingtao	Holhlow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 28	—	Chifangtiao	Tamagawa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 28	—	Hongkong	Hsinkong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 28	—	Swatow and Canton	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 28	—	Hankow	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 28	—	Hankow	Kutwo	Jap. N. K. K.
Dec. 28	—	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 28	—	Mori, Kobe & Osaka	Kiangtien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 28	—	London, etc.	Holhlow	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 28	—	Hongkong	Tamagawa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 28	—	Swatow and Canton	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 28	—	Hankow	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 28	—	Hankow	Kutwo	Jap. N. K. K.
Dec. 28	—	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS	For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund.
Dec. 28	—

HANKOW & PORTS	For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund.
Dec. 28	—

HANKOW & PORTS	For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund.
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Dec. 28	—

HANKOW & PORTS	For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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## SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to Alteration)EUROPEAN LINE  
For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:TONS  
MISHIMA MARU ..... 15,000 Capt. S. Murasumi, Feb. 3  
TAMURA MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. S. Shioya, Jan. 20AMERICAN LINE  
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C. and Seattle, Washington.KASHIMA MARU ..... 19,000 Capt. E. Tozawa, Jan. 1  
KATORI MARU ..... 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, Feb. 3SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)  
KOKURA MARU ..... 4,500 Capt. S. Ito, Jan. 3  
YAMASHIRO MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. G. Nakajima, Jan. 10  
CHIKUGO MARU ..... 5,000 Capt. H. Taniguchi, Jan. 14MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE  
TAKEKAWA MARU ..... 4,500 Capt. S. Saito, Jan. 1  
YAWATA MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. R. Arakida, Jan. 4  
OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Jan. 8  
KUMANO MARU ..... 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, Jan. 11KOBE TO SEATTLE  
ATSUTA MARU ..... 16,000 Capt. K. Inatsu, Jan. 4FOR JAPAN  
KANAGAWA MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. M. Furushashi, Jan. 4FOR HONGKONG  
KATORI MARU ..... 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, Jan. 6FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG  
SUYA MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. J. Teranaka, Jan. 25AUSTRALIAN LINE  
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).TANGO MARU ..... 14,000 Dec. 31  
NOKKO MARU ..... 10,000 Jan. 1  
KITANO MARU ..... 16,000 Feb. 1CALCUTTA LINE  
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).BOMBAY LINE  
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to  
T. IZUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yuzen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yuzen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS  
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE  
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express	Loco.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Loco.	Miles	Mail	Loco.
6.	1.	B. S.					
1645	200	0	dep. Tientsin-Central arr. 2200	1900	108		
1905	685		dep. Tientsin-Central	1930	1700	750	
1981	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	1930	168	710	
1940	620		arr. Tientsin-East	1920	164	700	
	2240	524		2200	1040		
Local	Mail		Tientsin-Pukow Line				
5.	3.						
715	2115	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. 624	1612		
725	2125	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central	615	1602		
745	2145		dep. Tientsin-Central	609	1547		
1110	1214	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	159	1221		
1487	1419	145	dep. Tientsin-East	2137	958		
1801	725		arr. Tianshui	1745	640		
7.							
800	815		dep. Tianshui	arr. 1726	1812		
1089	1084		dep. Tianshui	1458	1512		
1300	1318		arr. Yinchow	1182	1311		
1315	1320		dep. Yinchow	1142	1266		
1556	1637		dep. Linchow	846	1028		
1816	1815		arr. Hsuehfu	620	810		
9.							
830	835		dep. Hsuehfu	arr. 545	2007		
1116	2335		dep. Pengow	650	1442		
1206	2345		dep. Pengow	630	1432		
1657	412	600	dep. Chinchow	1203	928		
1848	630	631	arr. Pukow	1830	728		
Fed.			Shanghai-Nanking Line				
6.							
720	0	193	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr. 1688	910		
1420			arr. Shanghai-North	1688	910		
980	1350	2130	Yinchow-L.	550	1200	2000	
1020	1440	2220	Tsinghau-L.	550	1185	1855	

The station for the foreign concession in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

130 — on train marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accom. 1st &amp; 2nd class. a — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

## Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST  
Yesterday's Prices

## STOCK

## Closing Quotations

## Banks

H. K. and S. B. 3645

Chartered 280 CNI

Russia-Asiatic 720 250

## Marine Insurances

Canton 3385 B.

North China 718, 116 B.

Union of Canton 8280

Yangtze 8205 B.

Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd. 718, 261

## Fire Insurances

China Fire 5158 B.

Hongkong Fire 5340 B.

## Shipping

Indo-China Def 8158

Indo-China Pref. 125/- B.

"Shell" 718, 234

Shanghai Tug (o) 718, 271

## Mining

Kaiping 718, 10 B.

Oriental Cons 21/-

Raub 718, 25

## Docks

Hongkong Dock 51591 B.

Shanghai Dock 718, 135 B.

New Eng. Works 718, 25

## Wharves

Shanghai Wharf 718, 85 B.

Hongkong Wharf 718, 93 B.

## Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French La. 718, 80

China Land 718, 89

Weihaiwei Land 718, 9

Shanghai Hotels Ltd. 718, 41 B.

China Realty (ord.) 718, 48

China Realty (pref.) 718, 58

## Cotton Mills

E-wo 718, 185

E-wo Pref. 718, 97

Laon-kung-mo 718, 125

Oriental 718, 58

Shanghai Cotton 718, 145 B.

Kunyik 718, 151 B.

Yangtzeepoo 718, 8 B.

Yangtzeepoo Pref. 718, 90

## Industrials

Butter Tilles 718, 25

China Sugar 718, 91 B.

Green Island 718, 97

Langkatz 718, 21 B.

Major Bros. 718, 5

Shanghai Sumatra 718, 110 B.

## Stores

Hall and Holtz 718, 134 B.

Llewellyn 718, 90

Lane, Crawford 718, 97

Moutrie 718, 282

Watson 718, 53 B.

Weeks 718, 131

## Rubbers (Local)

Alma 718, 8

Amber 718, 50 B.

Anglo-Java 718, 71 B.

Anglo-Dutch 718, 4

Ayer Tawah 718, 18

Bukit Toh Alang 718, 2

Butte 718, 70

Chempedak 718, 1 B.

Cheng 718, 7

Consolidated 718, 210 B.

Dominion 718, 16

Gula-Kalumpang 718, 71

Java Consolidated 718, 61

Kamunting 718, 52

Kapala 718, 56

Kapayang 718, 18

Karan 718, 101

Kota Bahru 718, 5 B.

Kroewek Java 718, 1

# Business and Official Notices

Chinese Post Office  
Notification No. 381

International Reply-Coupons.

The Chinese Post Office has now on sale International Reply-Coupons at 12 cents each.

A Reply-Coupon may be exchanged for the equivalent of a ten-cent stamp (25 cents), or stamps of a nominal value of 10 cents (25 cents) at designated Post Offices in any country—China included—participating in the exchange of International Reply-Coupons. The names of countries so participating may be had on application at the "Enquiries" counter, C.P.O., Peking Road.

W. W. RITCHIE,  
Postal Commissioner.  
Chinese Post Office,  
Shanghai, 27 December, 1918.

20669

Madame B. Serret

Indo-Chine Francaise

Room 301 The Astor House

EXHIBITION AND SALE

Laces and Embroideries

Venetian, Cluny and Irish

Large assortment of hand-made table cloths and napkins

PRICES MODERATE

Sale ends January 10

## NOTICE

Lost Bills of Lading No. 10  
marked M No. 236/245  
No. 247

Shanghai  
11 cases of Acid Orange, No. 9  
marked 66 No. 248/252

Shanghai  
5 bales zephyr Yarn, No. 359  
marked ST No. 36 cases

No. 101/136

Berlin Wool, respectively, ex S.S.  
"Yamashiro Maru" voy. No. 4.

The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating same, as they have been declared null and void.

MASUDA TRADING CO., LTD.

20650

BUTTER!

BUTTER!!

BUTTER!!!

Fresh Butter in one-lb. pats.

"DAISY" BRAND

and

"MEADOW" BRAND

may be obtained from all leading  
storekeepers in Shanghai and the  
principal Outports. Shipped to  
Outports packed in pure machine  
made tea.

Tinned Butter in 2 lbs. (nom) tins

Finest Australian

"BULLFINCH" BRAND

and

"RED FEATHER" BRAND

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 246. 6 Peking Road.

Liengyi Mercantile Co.

Dealers in all kinds of  
new and second-hand  
sewing machines, at  
reasonable prices.

Y. 15-A North Szechuan Road

Crest Hotel

(No. 6 Sicawei Road)

announces a  
New Year's Eve

Ball and Supper

That's all!

20657

KUNG YIK COTTON SPINNING  
AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE

The Ninth Ordinary Meeting of  
Shareholders in the above Company  
will be held at the Offices of the  
General Managers on Wednesday, 15th  
January, 1919, at 11.30 a.m. to receive  
the Report and Accounts of the Company  
to 30th November, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company  
will be closed from 4th to 18th  
January, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Manager

20618

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For  
Venereal and Surgical Diseases,  
Men and Women's Diseases.

Skin Diseases and Rheumatism

Injection of all kinds of vaccines

serums, and 1914 (606). Test

of blood.

Charges moderate.

(Japanese) Dr. K. WATANABE,  
A.M., M.D.

11 Haining Road (fifth house from  
North Szechuan Road).

Tel. North 2275.

PLEASE LOOK AT  
YOUR SHOULDERS

Have They Any Wrinkles?

If you like to have a perfect fit, call on

Henry The Tailor,  
J14 Seward Road and 1010A Broadway  
(Opposite Old Dock)

I acquired the art of cutting from an American  
tailor. A trial is solicited.

LYCEUM THEATRE

On January 4th and 8th

TWO PIANO RECITALS

Will be given by the most Famous Italian Pianist

MARIO PACI

Booking at Moutrie's

Direction: A. STROK.

CHAMPAGNE

Delbeck & Co., Rheims

VIN BRUT - 1906 Vintage

SPARKLING MOSELLE

All French Liqueurs

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Central 2021

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants

Building Contractors

Engineers' Supplies,

A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,  
Stove Polish, Door Springs and  
Vacuum Bottles.

17807

SHIRTINGS

A good selection of patterns  
of Men's Shirtings is always  
on hand at

"V" Modes

20 Nanking Road, 3rd Floor



Lombio  
CURES  
PILES

Prickly Heat, Eczema,  
and all Skin Troubles.

Lombio gives immediate  
relief from the intolerable  
itching, irritation and pain  
caused by blisters, and cuts out  
the heat from the inflamed  
tissues and effects a per-  
manent cure.

To be obtained from local  
agent.

Shanghai Dispensary

24 Fochow Road, Shanghai

Sole Proprietors:

LOMBIO COMPANY,

15, New St. Elizabeths,  
London, E.C.

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1885)

1029 BROADWAY & 617 TUNDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI

Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

TYPEWRITERS

UNDERWOODS

MODEL 4

\$120.00

MODEL 5

\$150.00

OLIVERS

MODEL 7

\$110.00

HIGHEST GRADE REBUILT  
FULLY GUARANTEED

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778

Phone Central 4778

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

When you need a new Storage Battery, there  
are two vital things to be considered—the  
quality of the battery and the service back of it.

Prest-O-Lite is the battery  
for you.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.  
CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3329

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, "Olympian" motor-  
car, five-seater, recently imported  
in first-class working order; space  
parts included. Price Tls. 1,600.  
Owner leaving for home. Apply to  
Box 435, THE CHINA PRESS.

20616 D.21

FOR SALE, one new electric  
centrifuge by International Invest-  
ment Co., Boston, price \$285  
(Mex.). Apply Eden Hospital,  
P-372 Nanking Road.

FOR SALE, for Tls. 15,000 cash,  
rent Tls. 8,000 per annum, nine  
nearly new foreign residences, six  
rooms each, with all modern con-  
veniences, on Avenue Joffre.  
Balance can remain on mortgage.  
This property is being sacrificed as  
owner is forced to sell. Apply J. T.  
Hammond, 54 Szechuan Road.

20626

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 17

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 17

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

### APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsay Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back,  
(with bath), two bedrooms, good table.

Telephone North 412.

BUICK motor-car for sale, 1918  
model, five-seater, four-cylinder.  
Used 2,000 miles. Any reasonable  
offer accepted. Apply to Box 451.

THE CHINA PRESS.

20688 J-3

FOR SALE, one Remington type-  
writer, rebuilt, in good condition.  
Can be inspected. Mex. \$90. Apply  
to Box 450, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

20667 J-1

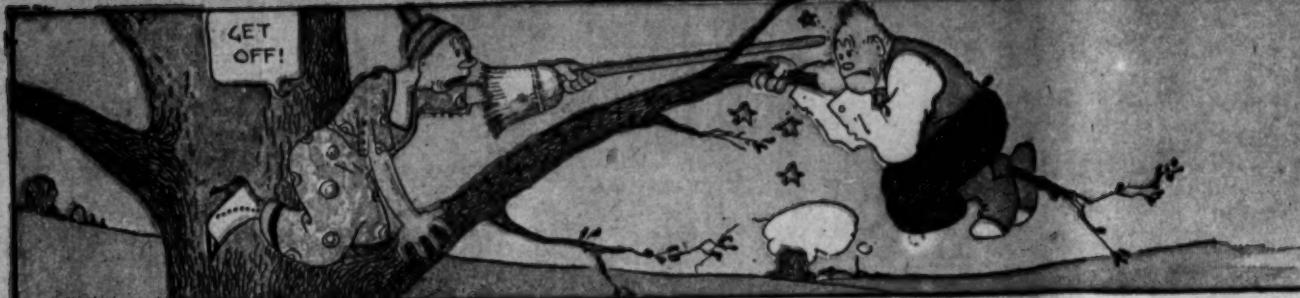
FOR SALE, Harley-Davidson  
motor-cycle with side car; good  
running order. Recently over-  
hauled. Can be seen and tried at  
No. 77 Szechuan Road, (rear of  
Hall and Holtz). Price Tls.  
250.00.

20672 D-29

FOR SALE, Dollmeyer rapid rec-  
tilinear lens, No. 9, 15×32, F/8.  
Apply to Asia Photo Supply Co.

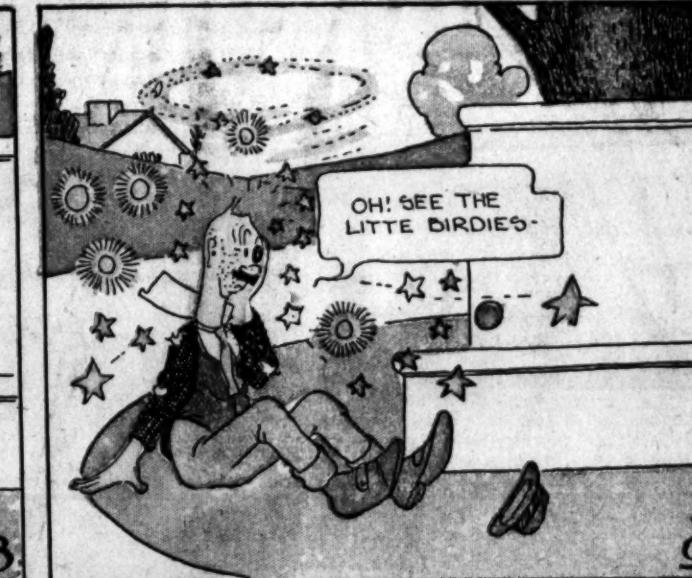
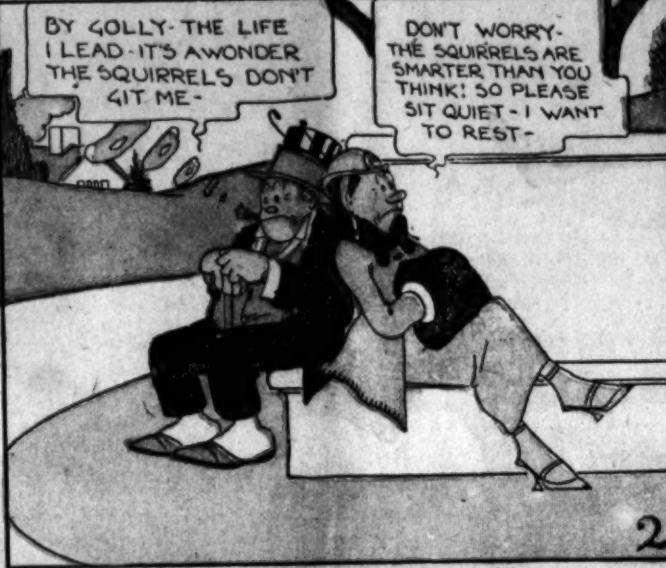
20661 J-4

FOR SALE, the medical practice of  
a Yangtsze port. Very reasonable  
terms. Apply to Box 441, THE  
CHINA PRESS.



Magazine and Automobile Section of  
THE CHINA PRESS  
Sunday, December 29, 1918

## Bringing Up Father





The Soul That  
Loves Beauty  
Finds Its  
Expression  
in Noble Lines  
and Serene  
Colors,  
as in This  
Model.



# Soul Dresses

by  
Lady  
Duff  
Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

#### By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

THE eyes have been classed as the windows of the soul. Dress, too, is its expression. Recall the friends you have known best in your life. Consider what a variety of souls they were. One was a buoyant soul. It was of such lightness that it could never long be depressed, not even by a great grief or heavy loss. Another was a soul that lived among life's shadows. It thought more about the sorrows of life than its joys. It had little pleasure in the present, for it was engaged with the end of life and the beyond. There must have been a soul among them of which you thought "How beautiful!" It saw the beauty of nature, and great deeds, and sublime sacrifices.

Some day I should like to talk long to you about souls. For their variety is infinite. But I must hurry on to tell you of the soul dresses I am showing you on this page.

The lower right-hand figure depicts my conception of the sad or serious soul. It is expressed by a gown of black net slightly draped over a foundation of black satin. The drapery, please notice, is not upon the hips, as was the habit last season, but its fulness falls in a festoon below the knees. The rich, sweeping panel at the back has the cold sheen of steel. Strewn upon this background are raised black figures in a conventional design that suggest the crescent that was the symbol of Turkish power. Observe the long, plain, rather tight sleeves, which accentuate the low key of the melody of this soul gown. The girdle is of green gold brocade studded with amethysts.

The soul that seeks beauty is represented by a gray velvet gown in sparse lines, narrow at the ankles. Notice the difference in the sleeves, one being long and loose and pointed, finished by a heavy silk tassel. The other is a kimono sleeve that is drawn into a tight sleeve at the lower arm. An inset in the front of the corsage is of blue and silver brocade. The wide, crush girdle, graduated to a high point at the belt line in front, is of blue and silver iridescent satin.

The shoes and stockings are of silver, with topaz and silver buckles. The band on the forehead is of blue silk clasped by a pink rose with silver leaves.

The buoyant soul is represented by the third figure. The waist and a portion of the skirt drapery are of silver chiffon bound with peach colored velvet. The corsage ornaments are pearls and olivines. The saash is of mulberry pink. The satin of the skirt drapery is changeable, turning charme

icon-like from violet to blue. With the costume are worn flesh colored satin shoes.

Study this page and you will agree with me that the serious soul would not look well expressed by the gray and blue and silver gown in the centre, nor the light soul by the creation of black net and blue and black brocade. The soul that loves beauty finds its expression in the noble lines and serene colors of the third of the group.

Are you really acquainted with your soul?

Is it gay or grave, high or in minor key, beautiful or ugly? Yes, there are ugly souls, made so by small, cramped, warped and twisting thoughts. When I meet such a soul I think always of the deformed body and mean soul of Richard III., as Shakespeare has shown him to us in the play.

If your is a buoyant soul you will not express it in sombre velvets or black satins. You should wear the lightest colors and lightest fabrics than circumstances will permit. If you are one of the grave folk who see life through dark lenses wear the colors and materials that express solidity and the substantial values. If yours is a beauty-loving soul you will seek without guidance the chaste beauty of line of the early Greeks, such lines as you see in this very modern robe that is still the expression of a soul that seeks beauty through all the ages.

Get acquainted with your soul. Express it in your gowns.

The Buoyant Soul Expresses Itself Sartorially  
in Airy Fabrics and Bright Colors.  
This Picture Is an Object Lesson in Suitable  
Dress for Such a Nature.

The Serious Soul Is  
Expressed by Predominant  
Sombre Colors and  
Lines of Great Dignity.  
This Gown Is a Good  
Example of Soul  
Expression.



## Leather Prime Essential In Every New Sports Suit

By Martha Goode Anderson  
(New York Sun)

To be quite correct in our sport attire this winter there must be a bit of leather somewhere about coat, skirt or hat. In fact, as far as sport attire is concerned, leather is the thing.

As to the regulation sport suit best adapted for golf, tramping and general country club service, only the addition of leather proves the design of the latest. Many of the sport skirts have leather hem set on in a fold turned back on the skirt, which is of just the right length to look well and be serviceable also. Every woman will at once appreciate the advantage and the comfort of these leather hems, offering protection to the bottom of the skirt as they do and always looking well.

When the skirt has been trimmed in this way the coat is supplied with a collar, cuffs and belt of corresponding leather, and the deep pockets on the side of the skirt are likewise made of the same material.

The newest motor coats also are made of leather, and very smart and good looking they are. One of the handsomest is a copy of an imported model and is made of very soft black leather, as pliable as a woollen fabric and quite as soft and much more durable. The leather hangs gracefully in a long draping effect from the shoulders and has a narrow leather belt to hold the fullness in. It is lined with an embossed woollen material with a

silken surface, the color of which is a soft dove gray. This coat is immensely stylish.

### Lined Leather Coats

Other leather coats, much shorter than the model I have described, are of dull finish suede. They are lined with a material which makes them not only reversible but waterproof. Of course nothing can exceed the comfort a leather coat gives. It is impervious not only to rain but also to wind and thus gives unexcelled service.

The cape has not lost its favor in the least and appears in many new models good to look at and comfortable to wear. One of these is a black and white Scotch tweed with a showing of other colors through the black and white checks. It is fitted with a vestee and a shawl collar of raccoon harmonizes well with the colors in the cloth.

Still another cheviot cape has a removable vest, fitted with sleeves, so that the cape can be buttoned on or left off as desired. It is of purplish leather mixture and is furnished with a deep rolling collar of black seal.

After the capes the long, delightfully warm coats of real camel's hair are the newest and most desired. They are warm and very soft, dyed in exquisite shades of sand and gray and fitted with wide fur collars set on in straight round effect. Those of gray have gray squirrel collars, and nutria and beaver are employed for the curly sand colored models.

New Sport Dresses

As to the sport suit, it is playing an entirely secondary part to the sport dress. This lovely thing appeared only now and then last year, copied from imported designs. This

season the golf dress has almost entirely superseded the suit. Wool jersey, warm enough to be worn on the links without a jacket. English tweed and heavy knitted materials such as one finds in sweaters are used for this new kind of dress.

The sport dress is made all in one piece, has scant fulness, is short and trim, easy to wear and always looks well. Therefore it possesses every advantage one would ask. The colors are very pleasing—gray, dark blue, sand, taupe and brown.

When the English cheviot has been used to make one of these dresses it is of the finest quality, very soft and warm, and is fashioned like a long coat, buttoning from throat to hem. Long stole scarfs add a touch of contrasting color and a degree of style to the dress otherwise entirely untrammled and therefore almost too plain. These dresses answered the need for skating frocks when that outdoor pastime became so popular. Indeed those of the very heavy knitted materials have the appearance of extremely long coat sweaters with only a little more fulness in the skirt. They cling so tightly to the figure that only those of toothpick lines can wear them well.

At most of the foreign winter fairs are mounted with one's initials of the very finest quality of rhinestones. These initials are put together in long, narrow triangles or straight, round medallions, or follow the fancy one prefers.

Many women who have chosen a monogram for linens, letter paper, china and silver have it reproduced for the new bag. While rhinestones are most favored light silver or gold

are also used, and occasionally one finds enamel added in some good color.

New vanity boxes, shaped exactly like opera glass cases, except that they are a little larger, are made of black suede and fitted with a mirror in the top and a small flat change purse. Few bags are fitted out with all the apparatus one used to find, but when they are woman's latest weapon, the knitting needle, appears alongside lipstick, purse and the other trinkets.

### Bag And Apron Too

A new bag which is at the same time an apron is designed for this same knitting. It is made of black silk, lined with red. A long handle slips over the arm, the top flap of the bag which slips down inside can be pulled out, and as it is fitted with very long ribbon ends it can be tied around the waist, thereby making the pocket of the bag serve as a holder for the yarn and the knitting. This particular bag is extremely smart, as bright red beads dot it along the outside and form little clusters in each sorts the knitted sport suits have supplanted all others.

They are made by hand and have trimmings of lovely Angora or brush wool. One finds this trimming also on some of the domestic sport frocks. For instance, a dark blue jersey cloth with a deep sailor collar has two wide tan Angora stripes two inches apart to set it off. The tan Angora trims the top of the clusters in each sorts the knitted sport suits have supplanted all others.

Since the demand for materials with a shaggy surface is great, the beavers have not been neglected, though they are made up in the rather shorter pile than the beavers so ubiquitous on our streets. These new shaggy hats have very wide brims, usually edged with a good contrasting color, as for instance one of brown beaver felt which has a little purple corded edge. A purple grosgrain ribbon runs around the crown and is stitched in place with long loose threads of brown wool in a block design.

sweaters, which will serve as vests underneath one's winter coats, since every new thing demands a vest, are made of heavy Angora cloth in light colors, such as reseda pink and light blue. With these vests are round tame like caps. The vests have a long panel in front, flaring out from underneath a black belt. Very smart, indeed, are the bags which go with these and which are made of the heavy rough cloth.

The accepted sport hat is a thing of beauty. It is no longer just any old thing. Many women choose crush hats of some soft material, but these crushable things are apt to look dowdy. Not so with the new and rather stiff brimmed hats. One of these is a peacock blue felt edged with a very narrow strip of patent leather has a handsome design simulating a feather laid on flat, done in black chenille along the upper brim. The only other trimming is a very narrow black ribbon band tied in a small flat bow at one side.

Since the demand for materials with a shaggy surface is great, the beavers have not been neglected, though they are made up in the rather shorter pile than the beavers so ubiquitous on our streets. These new shaggy hats have very wide brims, usually edged with a good contrasting color, as for instance one of brown beaver felt which has a little purple corded edge. A purple grosgrain ribbon runs around the crown and is stitched in place with long loose threads of brown wool in a block design.

**"V" Modes**

20, Nanking Road  
3rd Floor

**GOWNS**  
for  
Afternoon and  
Evening Wear.

**BAGS, BOUDOIR  
CAPS, WRAPS, BED-  
JACKETS, BLOUSES,  
CARTERS, CAMISOLE,  
LINGERIE, FURS,  
PERFUMES, AND  
TOILET POWDERS.**

**"V" Modes**

20, Nanking Road



## Beautifying Barbara

By MIMOSA

### How a Plain Girl was Made Pretty

Barbara had always been considered the ugly duckling of the family, and certainly no one would have voted her attractive the day she called on me, and told me how tired she was of being classed amongst the dull and uninteresting women of her set.

To tell the truth Barbara had fallen in love and was anxious, as she had never been before, to appear elsewhere. She wasn't a hatter; she was twenty-eight, but there were possibilities in her, and I promised her that if she would follow my advice carefully, she wouldn't recognize her own reflection in the mirror in a month's time.

### Her Complexion

With a good complexion the plainest features look attractive, but Barbara's unfortunately left much to be desired. It was muddy, and there were blackheads around the nose and mouth, caused, I think, through using impure toilet soaps. For the dull muddy look I made her rub a little pure mercurial wax gently into the face and neck every night, leaving on the skin till the next morning. This very gently removes the dead skin of the face, leaving the fresh young complexion underneath, and giving her a skin as clear and fresh as a baby's. The blackheads were soon removed. A stymol tablet was dissolved in hot water, and the face bathed and gently dried. After two applications all signs of the blackheads had disappeared.

### Beautifying Her Hair

Barbara had a fairly good head of hair, but it had been very much neglected. I don't know what she had shampooed it with, but it certainly wasn't the right stuff, for her hair was dull and lifeless without the bright light it should have possessed. There was no wax in it, and it appeared to be falling out rather more than was natural.

So I made her get some styrax at the chemist, and give it a good shampoo. A strong shampoo leaves the hair soft, silky and glossy, and no rinsing is necessary. After one shampoo a most marked improvement could be noticed, and by the time Barbara had used it three times, with an interval of a fortnight between each shampoo, you would not have recognized it as the same head of hair. Then to stop the fall I advised her to get two ounces of horseradish, and mix it with water and a little Bay Rum. This she dabbed into the roots every night, and it not only stopped the fall, but gave the hair great vitality.

### A Little Color to the Cheeks

Barbara is one of those girls who are much improved by a little color in the cheeks, but unfortunately she has none naturally. So I suggested that she should get some collodium and apply a very little to the cheeks with a small piece of cotton wool. The most critical observer cannot detect that a color given by this method is not natural, for this wonderful powder is just the correct tint, and has an advantage which no other artificial color has. It deepens slightly in a warm atmosphere, and thus appears absolutely natural.

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# AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, DECEMBER 29, 1918

## After The War Will It Be Airplanes Or Motor Cars?

Any One Can Fly, Expert Declares, So Air Sport Should Flourish Before Long

By Frank F. Tenney  
Principal New York West Side Y.M.C.A. School for Airplane Mechanics

Will the airplane supplant the auto after the war? Is there a future for the aircraft industry when we are back on a peace basis? You and no. This is, it is not likely that the auto will be wholly superseded, but that it will have to yield to the airplane for all long distance trips is sure; and no one can foretell how great the growth of the aero industry will be, but there is every assurance that it will be as phenomenal as the auto manufacture. That the aero is like a surety in the belief of many automobile engineers: the only uncertainty is as to who will Henry Ford the aero.

It is absolutely certain that many of the wealthy sportsmen who have been accepted by the government as fliers and are in service will never be satisfied to go back to the twenty-five miles or thirty miles an hour of the auto after being accustomed to a pace of 90 to 130 miles an hour with the birds—faster than the birds, in fact, for they rarely reach ninety miles speed. The small combat 'planes have a landing speed of 100 miles per hour and often attain in flight a 150-mile rate. Do you think that men accustomed to that will be content with a slow moving auto? They would all the time be trying to hit it up and would come in contact with persons and police judges and things.

It was the rich sports who put the auto industry on its feet in the beginning. A car cost so much in price and upkeep that only a rich man could afford one and the high priced and high speed cars were the toys of the rich man, though now any one may a Ford one. There are a lot of men in the automobile and today who can remember when it was commonly predicted that the automobile never would be anything more than the rich man's toy.

The airplane industry is in that same stage today—of course the war has brought some remarkable conditions, but they will not last forever—and when aero can be purchased comparably with auto and the trained fliers are back here there will be a demand for 'planes.

Then it will be a case of perfecting and standardizing and developing the 'plane for commercial and pleasure flight; they will naturally grow cheaper in price and every step widens the field for sales. We have acquired some experience in quantity production because of the war, and in standardizing, both in engines and 'planes. Some genius will come from this who will revolutionize the transportation and commercial forces of the country.

Any One Can Fly

But you say that only a few people can fly. Nonsense; almost any one can fly after a short training.

Two years ago a man who could fly was looked upon as something superhuman, and possessed of extraordinary qualifications. The stringent demands of the army training board for pilots fostered the belief that a pilot must possess more than the average mental and physical requirements—that flying was only for the favored few. There were special age limitations. Men must be young: in the army twenty to thirty, preferably below twenty-five, and in the navy, eighteen to twenty-five, preferably below twenty.

Well, the theorists didn't know it. Some older men were highly successful in the air, and health did not always count. One of the notable cases is that of Lieutenant Godfrey Cabot, of the U. S. N. R. F. He took up flying when beyond the meridian. This man of past has become one of the most successful fliers of the Naval Reserve and has had a remarkable career patrolling the New England coast, besides giving lessons to pilot aspirants.

Then there is the late Lieutenant Synder, who stands out as perhaps the greatest fighting flier up to the time of his death. This man is repeatedly rejected because of his health—he was a consumptive and could not stand the nerve tests

able to carry loads of bombs, and the other day one carried a plane from London to Paris. It is only necessary to replace the bomb space with seats for passengers. It ought to be possible after the war for a business man to take a 'plane for Washington, lunch there, dine in Pittsburgh after meeting the Steel Board and get back to New York in time for the theater, and excite no more attention than a trip by train.

Also there is Lieutenant Bertrand, one of the first instructors in our school, who was turned down on account of his eyes when he applied for a commission in the U. S. Air Service. They told him he probably never would be able to make a successful landing. He had not told them that he for some time had been an exhibition flier and had done all sorts of stunts and had had hundreds of times without trouble. They would not take him, however, and finally he went to Canada, made a splendid record with the R. A. F. and is now flying over.

Flying requires no superhuman powers or abilities. Anybody can do, except the poor fellows who get sick riding in a trolley or steam car.

The few cannot stand any kind of motion and of course could not work

in a plane. Planes are not uncertain today and the pilots are learning how to avoid the dangers of the air. With the uncertainties of flight removed and the cost cheapened, it is certain that there will be much business after the war for the factories and distributors.

Auto manufacturers understand this and are preparing for it. The fact that auto factory is at work

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## Tells Of The War's Effect On Automobile Trade

### Motor Cars No Longer Mere Luxuries—Progress In Simplifying And Standardising Manufacture

New York, November 17.—It is too early yet to write a correct history of the influence of the war upon the automobile. One thing, however, stands out in sharp prominence, and that is the new viewpoint which the public is taking as regards the use of motor vehicles.

The war has transferred the automobile from its former condition of a mere pleasure-giving, luxurious machine to that of an essential, contributing in numerous ways to the needs of humanity. The motor vehicle, it is true, had steadily been enlarging its field of essential possibilities before the war, but up to the outbreak of the war its old reputation of a pleasure car stuck to it, and it was not until after America had entered the war that many prominent agencies in this and other cities removed their signs on which the words "pleasure cars" were displayed in large letters and substituted the more correct and comprehensive term of "passenger car."

The motor truck, whose possibilities for quick transport of men and materials has so convincingly shown both in this country and in the fighting areas of Europe, was exemplifying in a somewhat half-hearted way before the war the future usefulness of the motor-driven vehicle for commercial purposes, but the public generally speaking, and a large proportion of the dealers continued to look upon the small runabout and the seven-seated passenger car as a pleasure vehicle whose field of activity was that of delightful summer touring, week-end trips to the country, with dinners at some mushroom farm miles away from the railroad, or "joy riding" at unseemly hours of the night.

This view of the automobile was doubtless more prevalent in the East than in the West, where, in many of the larger towns, the sight of the farmer bringing his produce to market in his small motor car has been common for years. The average farmer does not spend several hundred dollars unless he feels he is getting something worth while. The great majority of American farm owners have bought cars with the sole view of getting commercial benefit from them. American

have gone to war and also because many of the older men and also women are engaged in war work, very often at a distance from their homes. These war conditions have caused a large number of cars to be idle.

The curtailment of automobile production was a natural effect of the war. In this respect the motor industry has been affected no more severely than any other industries whose production has been restricted as closely as possible in the interests of essential aims to win the war. Before discussing this phase of the situation it may be interesting to note briefly the continued public demand on a large scale for automobiles during the first part of this year. During the first three months many motor concerns sold more automobiles than ever before in the same space of time. On July 1 the total registrations of cars in the United States showed nearly 5,500,000, of which over 5,000,000 were passenger cars. This represents an increase of nearly 12 percent over the entire 1917 registrations, which were a trifle under 5,000,000. While some of this increased trade was due to the fact that many persons had made money from war industries and were enabled to indulge in new luxuries or comforts, statistics show that the majority of the new sales were influenced by the essential benefit which the possession of a motor vehicle would give.

In commenting upon this feature a recent issue of Motor Age, in drawing some practical lessons from the new registrations, said:

"The utilitarian aspect of the passenger car is shown by the evidence given by the fifteen States that lead in registration gains, which are agricultural States. Ohio, California, and Kansas head the list and are all agricultural States. A group of farming States follow: Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Arkansas. As well as Kentucky and Tennessee. The demand has been from the fertile acres of the Mississippi Valley rather than from the centers of population or the center of manufacture. The percentage of gains in registration in these six months is largest with what can be designated as the Solid South. They approximate 30 percent for the area. Alabama shows a gain of 11,306, as compared with 6,749 a year ago in the same period. Florida has gained 4,530, compared with 1,779 a year ago. Georgia has gained 17,925, into 100 percent utilitarian service, and not into any so-called avenue of luxury."

In summing up these registration gains Motor Age says the figures emphasize two indisputable facts, viz.:

compelling the continuance of the purchase of motor cars to such an extent that the farmer, consuming time with the slow horse, is being looked upon as a soldier of industry who is working below his possible and desirable capacity in these war days.

"—The law of supply and demand is working out admirably in manufacturing and population centers where car sales have uniformly fallen off. This is convincing proof of the extent to which this part of our population has been supporting all forms of war subscriptions and indicates the natural falling off that must be expected due to the removal of the young men who have gone to France. It is an answer to the luxury argument. It is a reminder to those who visualize the national aspect of the car from the streets and highways of our Atlantic seaboard, that the true picture of the passenger car in its varied aspects of utility is found in the grain areas between the Alleghenies and the Rockies and on the Pacific slope beyond."

New York leads all the States of the Union in use of automobiles, the registration of cars and motor trucks on July 1 being 422,000. Ohio was the second State, with 415,000 cars in use there. The New York figures have been considerably increased since that time, the largest proportional increase being in motor trucks and delivery wagons.

The severest effect of the war upon the industry has been the curtailment of its production. Shortly before America entered the fight, when it was realized that it would be difficult to receive maximum deliveries of steel, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which has a membership of nearly 120 leading manufacturers, voluntarily curtailed its production 30 percent. Late came a reduction of 50 percent, but, under the more drastic regulations imposed by the War Industries Board about two months ago, the curtailment in all of the large factories was reduced to much lower levels. Over eighty of the manufacturing plants represented in the National Chamber have been engaged in war work, several of them being on a strictly 100 percent war basis. Several of the well-known makes of cars are no longer being manufactured. This curtailment has naturally been more serious from a financial standpoint to the thousands of agencies and dealers throughout the country who depend upon the automobile business than to the factories, because although necessarily undergoing many changes for the making of various munitions, the

(Continued on Page 6)

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CORD TYRES

BECAUSE of their unique construction (a foundation of rubber insulated cords, instead of canvas) Palmers have greater "life" and resiliency, cannot chafe, keep cool, give greater mileage, and Save Ten Per Cent. of Petrol all the while they are on the road.

Makers also of Tyres for Cycles, Rickshas, Motor Cycles and Aeroplanes.

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The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.  
SHANGHAI.

# The distinctive line and detailed refinement of Packard "Twin-Six"

crown the superior performance of the 12-Cylinder Motor.

Their silent, effortless operation in any situation, and their distinctive elegance and charm, bring to the discriminating owner a keener enjoyment and a motoring comfort hitherto unknown.

*The Packard "Twin-Six" gives to its owner these marked advantages:*

#### SMOOTHNESS

The impulses of its 12 small cylinders blend in a stream of power—the most agreeable action known to motordom.

#### SILENCE

The "Twin-Six" runs with the quiet rhythm of a perfected mechanism.

#### RANGE

It moves at walking pace or, at the driver's will, speeds like an airplane in flight.

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Plus-power for the hills and for hard going. The man who owns a Packard owns the road.

#### ECONOMY

Maximum results from low-gravity gasoline. Maximum type mileage (Goodyear Cord Tyre). Low cost of upkeep.

#### UTILITY

First-class travel over any road—a get-there-direct means of transportation.

*"Ask the man who owns one"*

For demonstrations and full particulars, apply to

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Telephone: West 1211

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## Tells Of The War's Effect On Automobile Trade

(Continued from Page 5)

factory organisation, except for the loss of a great deal of labor due to army needs, remains virtually intact.

With the closing of the war last week the War Industries Board removed, on the day following the signing of the armistice, 50 percent of the restrictions hitherto imposed upon automobile production for purposes not absolutely essential to the war. It will necessarily take some time to readjust factory and industrial conditions, especially with the plants chiefly engaged in making war munitions, but as the latter work stops labor will easily be transferred to its former production of motor vehicles and accessories.

The industry will not get back to pre-war conditions until maximum deliveries of steel can be obtained, and that may not be possible for some time to come. The industry, however, knows what its future is, and is working back gradually to full production for truck and passenger car needs. Normal business conditions will eventually be restored without experiencing too severe economic trials in getting back to the basis of "business as usual."

The natural loss of business due to the curtailment and the inability to get cars to sell has resulted in the abandonment of many agencies and the consolidation of many others. Despite these financial difficulties, the industry as a whole has shown wonderful stability throughout the war. To offset curtailment of output new opportunities have been opened up for those in the auto business in the making and selling of motor trucks and airplane material, of which the Liberty airplane engine, made by the thousand by several of the leading automobile factories, is the most noteworthy.

"Despite this curtailment of product and other hardships due to the war, the motor industry on the whole has gained many things from the war, and it will be prepared to take advantage of many new opportunities, of real public benefit, after the struggle," said Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in discussing the situation. "The relief which the industry has given to the railroads of the country through the use of passenger cars and motor trucks for transportation purposes has been inestimable. In future motor truck transportation is destined to play a very important part in the commercial growth of the nation. The war program in Washington, to cite one instance of the efficiency of the passenger car, could not have been carried out so promptly without the use of 31,000 automobiles in that city."

"The war has also proved that many things used in motor cars can be eliminated with benefit. These changes are all directed toward the greater utility of the machine. Aluminum, for instance, has been discarded for pressed steel, and, as it will probably be some time before aluminum can be obtained as readily as in past years, it is not likely that it will ever again be used so freely on automobiles."

"In the manufacture and success of the Liberty motor, in the increasing use of tractors for farm service, the invention of the fighting tanks and in many other ways, a new vista has been opened for the gasoline engine."

"It must not be forgotten that the automobile industry is the third largest industry in the country, employing over 800,000 workers, with 20,000 dealers and 25,000 garages, and closely affiliated with it are over 1,000 makers of tires, parts and other accessories. This means the practical training of thousands of men in engineering and mechanics in addition to training in driving cars. From the thousands of employes and private owners who know how to handle the 5,000,000 motor cars in the United States before the war have come the men who have proved their value to their country as members of the Army Motor Corps, as drivers of trucks and ambulances abroad. And from the ranks of racing drivers and mechanics have come several of the bravest and most daring aviators in the fighting zone."

"The thousands of trucks which have been ordered for the American and Allied armies have emphasised as never before the value of the motor vehicle for heavy transportation uses. The military authorities, by their use of army transport wagons on the roads to the shipment centers on our seaboard, have given the greatest practical object lesson ever afforded of the utility of the motor truck for commercial transportation."

"The war has been the making of the motor truck. Until production was necessarily curtailed, the demand was so great that, under normal conditions, the output would have far exceeded that of all former years. Commercial motor truck transportation has now had time to show its utility and it is here to stay. Many of the motor truck express lines which have been established for short and moderately long hauls, to carry the mer-

chandise which the railroads could not carry, are on a paying basis and they will remain as part of our national transportation system after the war. The short-haul railroad is a thing of the past."

The development of the motor truck as a result of the war will be, perhaps, the greatest boon to which the industry can look back after the conflict is over. The future of the motor truck may not be as spectacular or as picturesque as the growth of the passenger automobile, but it will be just as remarkable."

The food program of the war has caused the successful establishment of many rural express lines in all parts of the country which have made it possible for the farmer to get his produce to market in a short time. These lines employ hundreds of motor trucks. The establishment of many of these privately owned lines was stimulated by the organization by the Government for parcel post delivery of several new rural motor truck postal routes. The success of these led to the increase to seventy pounds of the maximum shipping load permitted to be sent by parcel post. This was done to help the farmers in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and other localities in sending crates of eggs and reasonable quantities of vegetables to customers in the cities. Such routes have not only widened the food distributing area, but have encouraged production by giving the farmers opportunities of selling their produce at a satisfactory price.

Motor transportation, to reach the highest efficiency, must have good roads. There are many evidences that a great road-building movement will be seen throughout the country after the war. The increasing use of heavy trucks for army and commercial purposes has proved that, with few exceptions, the American improved roads have been built primarily for maximum use during the fair weather portions of the year and for the requirements of the average passenger automobile. Our highway engineers, before the war, had scarcely recognised the existence of the three to five ton motor truck, and had made practically no provision for the wear and tear incident to continuous motor traffic. As a result of war necessities, which have caused much driving of trucks all the year round on the main routes between New York and Buffalo, many sections of the Lincoln Highway from this city to Philadelphia and Washington have been so badly cut up by constant use as to be in some cases dangerous for passenger car travel. Special appropriations have been made by many States to keep the main roads in fair repair and to remove winter snow, but the difficulty of getting road material, due to the need of freight cars for more urgent war necessities, has prevented proper road repair in all parts of the country. To meet the road needs of the nation and to aid efficiency in motor transportation the Highways Transport Committee, organised soon after America entered the war, has been co-operating with the various States with considerable success, and its influence for better roads, although limited now on account of lack of material, is certain to bear fruit after the war.

One of the most striking evidences of the growing interest in the Government in immediate road work was indicated in the recent introduction into

the manufacture of nearly obsolete types of tires was definitely discontinued on November 1 last. Next November many other types will be withdrawn, and on November 1, 1920, the final curtailment will go into effect, leaving the six standardised types in the sizes of 39 by 3½, 37 by 3½, 31 by 4½, 33 by 4¾, 34 by 4½, and 35 by 5. It was natural that attention should be directed toward a saving of rubber and labor material in the making of hard rubber tires for heavy truck use, and it has been determined to reduce the solid rubber tire sizes, from over 100 types, to fourteen sizes and types. An immediate reduction to thirty-six sizes went into effect on the first of this month, and the other reductions will be made gradually, extending over a period of two years.

Standardisation has also been adopted in many other accessories of automobile manufacture, and the entire industry after the war will be conducted with a view to greater conservation, less wastefulness, the saving of capital and labor for essential purposes, and numerous improvements in the stability of cars, especially heavy trucks for efficient transportation. The motor industry is preparing for a season of great activity as soon as normal conditions return, but it is clearly recognised that the Government will probably not release large quantities of steel for making motor vehicles a year or more after the coming of peace.

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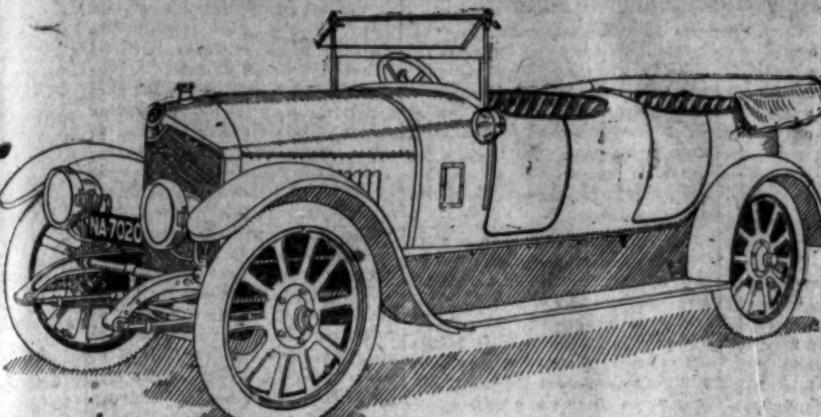
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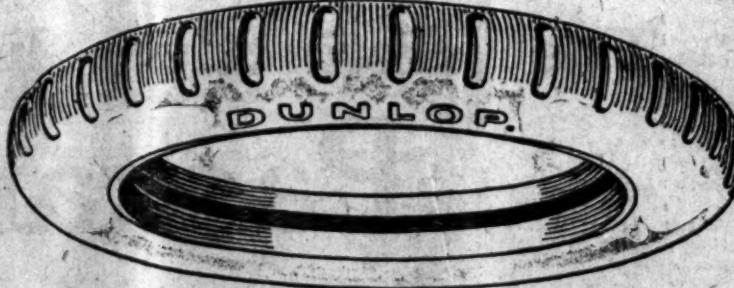
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## Be Kind To Your Clutch And Avoid Tribulation

This Vital Unit Of Motor Car Mechanism Should  
Be Handled Gently

Outside the steering mechanism and possibly the brakes there is no other individual unit in the motor car quite so vital to the efficient operation, by which I mean the actual driving, of the motor car as the clutch, an expert writes. The clutch that is properly taken care of and adjusted performs its functions in such a way that its very existence is almost forgotten. But let the part get out of gear, the facing fail, the bearings wear and the results are instantaneous and unpleasant. An ailing clutch is one of the most prodigious wasters of power and reducers of efficiency that can be imagined. In fact, a badly designed clutch can reduce the whole mechanism of the car to impotency.

The clutch occupies a peculiar, strategic position in the mechanism. It is the connecting link between the engine and the transmission, acting as a flexible connection whereby the power may be applied to or removed from the rear wheels. The operating function of the clutch is controlled by a pedal, and the part must be employed each time a change of gear is necessary. Obviously the clutch is fairly busy bit of mechanism.

Modern clutches fall readily into three distinct types, known respectively as cone, disc and plate clutches. Cone and disc clutches are divided into two sub-types, according to whether they run in oil or dry.

Not very long ago cone clutches were almost universal on American cars, but within the past few years there has been a notable change in this respect and at the present time disc clutches are in the majority, with cone in second place. As the name implies, the cone clutch embodies a cone as the driven member. This cone fits into the flywheel, which has been hollowed out to receive it, the engagement being assured by a spring fitted for that purpose. The surface of the cone is faced with leather or with a fabric composed principally of asbestos to reduce the danger of burning or charring. Pressure on the control pedal releases the clutch from engagement with the flywheel and the power is at once removed from the driving mechanism. When the foot is removed from the pedal the cone is pressed home, the surface grips the inside of the cavity in the flywheel and the power is transmitted to the rear wheels. Simple enough and efficient in action as long as the part is properly maintained.

In the so-called multiple disc clutch the part is fitted with a number of small discs, sometimes more than fifty being used. The inside of the flywheel is fitted with a drum on the inner surface of which are arranged keys designed to maintain the discs in a fixed position with regard to each other. The discs attached to the flywheel act as driving discs, and the driven discs which fit in between are attached to the clutch shaft itself. As the clutch is released the discs separate and the power is removed from the driving mechanism. When the clutch is pressed into engagement the discs come together and the power is sent back through the transmission to the rear wheels.

Finally there is the plate clutch, which is really only a variation of the disc type. Instead of using a number of small discs this type employs three large plates, of which two are the driven plates and one is the driving plate, fixed on the flywheel. The plates may be of metal or they may have a fabric facing. Within the last year or two the plate clutch has made considerable strides into popularity and there seems to be a bright future for this type.

And now to examine in detail the ailments to which the different types of clutches are heir and suggest the remedies to be used for each. The cone clutch consists primarily of the cone, the shaft and suitable bearings. In addition there is a spring, whose function is to press the cone into engagement with the flywheel. In some cases instead of one main spring, three or even more smaller springs are used and in this case they are mounted at right angles to the cone. In course of time the tension of the clutch spring is quite likely to suffer impairment, so that it has not strength enough to press the cone firmly home. In this case the result is slipping and the cure is adjustment of the spring. On almost all modern clutches an adjustment is provided for regulating the tension of the spring; usually the adjustment takes the form of a collar behind the spring, and it is a simple matter to change the tension by this means. When no means of adjustment is provided it is necessary to fit a shim or even to renew the spring, but in any event the spring must be kept fit to perform its function or much power will be wasted through slipping. The clutch shaft usually rests

upon two bearings, generally of the ball type, one located in the center of the flywheel and the other placed to take up thrust that results when the clutch is released. Wear in these bearings is a serious matter. Since in their proper action rests the functioning of the clutch, any suggestion of wear should be at once taken up. In many cone clutches there is a tendency to "grab," that is, to engage jerkily instead of smoothly as is intended. Many makers fit a series of springs either in the flywheel or under the leather facing of the cone, so that engagement takes place more gradually. In cases where grabbing is habitual removing the leather or fabric facing, soaking it over night in neat's foot oil and then running it through a clothes wringer will often serve to soften the leather and make gradual engagement possible.

On the other hand, when the facing of the cone clutch becomes too heavily oil-soaked, it tends to slip and the result is a heavy loss of power. The cure in this case is simply to sprinkle a light layer of fuller's earth over the surface, and this serves to soak up the excess oil. Incidentally, when treating the facing of the clutch flywheel surface should also be cleaned off.

Lubrication of the clutch is one of the most important things to be remembered. The bearings at the throw-out collar and the thrust bearing on the shaft must be given plenty of proper lubricant. Generally oil or grease cups are provided for this purpose, and these must be filled or turned down at regular intervals; one neglect may cause serious trouble.

All the suggestions made for caring for cone clutches apply equally to disc and plate clutches, except of course, those for caring for the leather facing. The springs must be kept up to the mark, the bearings must be regularly lubricated. In the case of disc clutches running in oil there will sometimes be trouble in finding just the right lubricant. Too heavy an oil will cause spinning. If the oil disc clutch is permitted to run dry the plates may burn up. If the oil used is too thin, it tends to produce grabbing. The owner will have to experiment with a mixture of oil and kerosene until he gets the right proportions, and even then he will find that in winter he will have to make the mixture thinner than in summer.

Some of the oil disc clutches have cork inserts in the discs. When these wear down so that renewal is necessary, this is a job for the service station, as the cork pieces must be pressed into place by means of a special machine.

In most disc clutches an adjustment is provided for compensating for wear of the discs. But adjusting the spring, more pressure is added, making up for wear in the plates. In the plate clutch a simple set screw adjustment usually is used for this purpose.

In the dry disc type slipping may usually be cured by flushing the part out with kerosene to remove the deposits of oily matter and gum that are causing the trouble. However, a great deal of all clutch trouble as relates to slipping, the commonest ill of all, is the fault of the driver, who keeps his foot pressing just slightly on the clutch pedal, but enough to cause slipping. This tends to wear the facing or the discs, as the case may be, so that the effects are cumulative. Therefore, we may paraphrase the familiar saying to make it "watch your foot."

## Queries And Replies

I have an old Bosch magneto on my car and I want to ask what kind of oil I ought to use in it and about how much?

A light machine oil, such as 3 in 1, and only a few drops. Don't be too liberal, as this part needs only a little lubrication, and more may injure it.

Please tell me how tight to adjust a fan belt. Ought it to bind so that it is hard to move?—D.F.

Certainly not. It should be just tight enough to prevent undue slip in operation.

I am having a peculiar starting trouble. I press the starter pedal and the starter gear seems to want to turn the flywheel but it doesn't. The car is a Chevrolet 490. The starter gear seems all right and free on the screw shaft. It gets into mesh sometimes, as I have noticed when the garage man cranked, but it won't crank the engine. Everything else is fine.—P.R.

I should say without hesitation it is a weak battery. The lights might burn all right, but still there may not be enough current for starting.

Can I use a 6-100 battery in place of a 6-480? Will it cause the lamps to burn out, or what is the objection?—P. F.

The battery change is all right. The first figure is the voltage, which is the same in both cases. The second figure gives the capacity in ampere hours. One simply has a greater current capacity than the other.

We have a Hudson that has a special Hudson carburetor on and it drips gasoline when the engine is stopped. It isn't the float and I don't know where else to look for the trouble.—J. B.

Aside from the nut under the float bowl there is one under the body. Remove the latter and you will be able to get at a gland, which evidently is leaking or allowing gasoline to work around it. Look in your Hudson instruction book and you will see this gland shown in the sectional view of the carburetor.

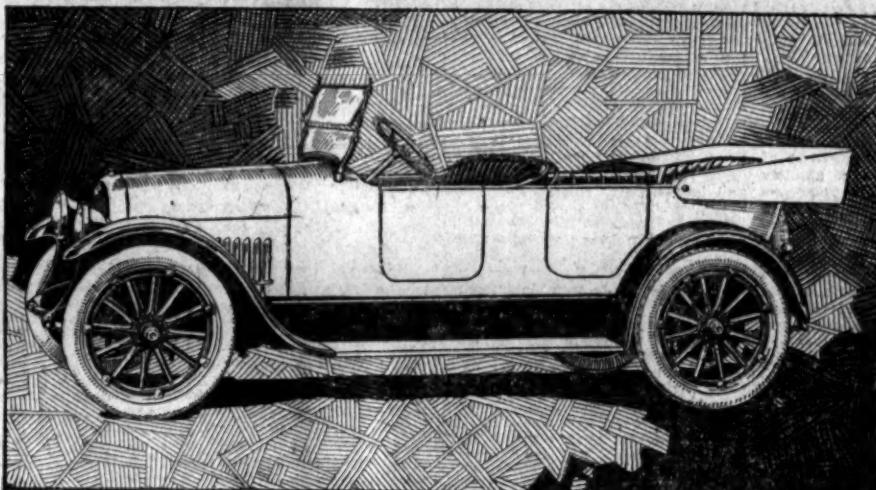
I have a four cylinder Buick which uses a lot of gas and cannot pull up a hill without stalling, and then I have to shift into second or low. The spark is good, but it will miss for a while, and then it will be all right again.—K. B.

A clear case of too rich a mixture. Cut down the amount of gasoline fed so as to thin the mixture and I am sure your troubles will vanish.

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

## STRANDED IN A TANK BY DRIVER'S DEATH

Sergeant Tells How A Bullet, Entering Through Peep Hole, Killed His 'Buddy'

### SHOTS RATTLED OFF SIDES

Machine Gunner First Kept Count Of Germans Slain, But Soon Forgot The Number

With the American Forces in France, October 29. (Associated Press)—American fighters in the French two-man tanks ran into hot work in front of Romagne in the American Army's advance along the west bank of the Meuse early in October, and Sergeant James Averitt of Birmingham, Ala., with his "buddy" did their share in giving the men his due. Averitt's "buddy" was killed in the thick of the fight by a bullet that entered a peep hole in the side of the tank and struck him fair in the face.

It was in the American "push" in the Argonne sector. Averitt's tank went along with a lot of "brother" tanks in line with the American infantrymen crowding them in the rear. Averitt was the machine gunner of his tank, while his "buddy" ran the engine and steered the tank.

"I was so near a number of Germans encountered in a shallow trench that I could see the terror on their faces when my gun began to fly bullets almost in their very faces," Sergeant Averitt said. "These were the first boches I ran into on this drive and I certainly let them have it as fast as my old machine could fire, and that was some fast, and I just kept going ahead and pounding away until every last one of them was stretched out on the ground.

"Passing beyond this hastily dug trench, in the meantime, watching my 'brothers' on my right and left and at the same time keeping tab on the doughboys coming up, I got sight of a little batch of Germans behind a hump in the hill along the roadway, or what had been a roadway before our heavy artillery opened up that morning. These were machine-gunned, I soon learned, and bullets began to splash off the tank's sides, particularly those which struck a glancing blow.

"I ordered my tank 'buddy' at the wheel to keep after those gunners if it cost us all four wheels. He did, and we went up after them sort of sideways and I got around on the side of that hump, and my 'brother' on the other side was doing the same, and we wiped that bunch

out in a jiffy—I believe it was by encircling fire, as the officers call it."

Sergeant Averitt explained that the tank men, all of whom were Americans using two-men tanks invented by the French, always watched one another closely, or endeavored to, the idea being to keep a hundred yards or so apart for their mutual protection, and it being important also that they not get too far ahead of the infantry.

"Just beyond the hump was a clump of woods, and we began to pour bullets into that," Sergeant Averitt continued, "and for a time there was some smoke arising above the tree tops, so we knew there were boches in there. About four of us opened up in full force and showered that woods with lead.

"The machine-gun answers were pretty stiff for a while, as we went forward, but I just kept peppering away and talking to my 'buddy' all the time and telling him what we were going to do—clean out that woods. My 'brother' on either side had the same hunch. The doughboys back of me, too, were right along with us and the boches in that thicket must have thought all hell had broken loose, because first thing I knew the firing virtually stopped and I figured all the boches had been killed or had decided to beat it before we all got there in force.

"Along about this time I noticed that the tank boys on the right were swinging around the side of the clump of trees, and from the position of their guns and the speed of their tanks I judged that they were swinging "in" to some. Fireflies running away. I then switched so as to run along side the thicket, at a distance, and joined the tank boys going around the end.

"Not about that time there was a volley of machine-gun bullets, and some anti-tank gun stuff, too, from a bit a bit to my left. Suddenly my tank just began to tremble or something and then stopped, and shuddered all over. I looked down and my 'buddy' was limp in his seat. One of those damned bulls\*\* had come in through my 'buddy's' open hole and hit him square in the face.

"My 'buddy' was dead. His final clutch on the throttle shut off the gas and the old tank stopped, and there I was and the boys went on, not a bit about all I know about that fight, or whatever it was, and I'm waiting around now for another tank and another 'buddy,' too, to take me up front again where things are doing every minute. This tank business is great business for the boys who like to shoot."

Averitt said that when he went into action he determined to keep count of the number of Germans his machine-gun "touched off," but when he began to use his gun he could think of nothing but a purpose to spread death and destruction and that he quickly lost count of the number he saw fall.

## ORDERS U.S. ARMY AT HOME TO BE DISBANDED

Plans For Gradual Demobilization Of All Troops Now In America In Operation

Washington, November 16.—Orders have been issued General March announced Saturday, for the gradual demobilization of all troops now in this country.

Demobilization will be in the following order:

First—Development battalions, 71 in number and comprising 98,199 men.

Second—Conscientious objectors not under arrest.

Third—Spruce production division.

Fourth—Central training schools for officers, with some modifications.

Fifth—United States guards, now numbering 125,000 men.

Sixth—Railway units.

Seventh—Depot brigades.

Eighth—Replacement units.

Ninth—Combat divisions.

There are now in the United States 1,750,000 men under arms. General March said. Orders which will result in the immediate demobilization of 230,000 men are already issued and these men will be at their homes in the next two weeks.

When the reduction plan is under full operation, the chief of staff explained, 30,000 men each day will be released from the army.

Regarding the return of the troops in France, General March said the order in which the divisions will be withdrawn is being left to General Pershing. It is the intention of the war department, however, so far as is practicable, to return each division to the locality from which the majority of the men came and parade the men in adjacent cities so that the people may have a chance to give fitting welcome.

As an example, the New England men might be brought to Camp Devens and parade in Boston and other cities. Orders have been cabled to General Pershing to begin the return at once of all casuals, sick and wounded who can be moved and convalescents. A steady stream of these men should begin immediately to cross the Atlantic.

Camps at home will be cleared out to make room for the return of the expeditionary forces and the general indication is that the process would be expedited. A unit of regular troops will be left at each camp to

guard and police it in preparation for the arrival of the overseas unit.

Because of its unusual composition, General March said, and its brilliant record at the front, the 42nd (Rainbow division) will be given special consideration in the demobilization plans. The purpose of the department was not outlined specifically, but the impression was gained that the division will be paraded in Washington before it is mustered out.

Steps already have been taken toward the organization of the permanent army. All men now in the army have or will be offered an honorable discharge from the emergency enlistment and an immediate re-enlistment in the new forces. A furlough of one month will be given as an incentive to re-enlistment.

It was announced that Congress will be asked to give each man discharged from the army, regardless of whether he re-enlists, a bonus of one month's salary. General March pointed out also that all soldiers are entitled under law to wear their uniforms for three months after discharge. This will make less difficult the immediate task of supplying civilian clothing to the demobilized army.

The return of commissioned personnel of the army to civilian life, General March said, would be effected by dividing the present list of officers into three classes, those who desire commissions in the regular army, those who are willing to hold themselves available for future service as reserve officers and those who desire honorable discharge from the service.

Instructions have been issued to the army staff corps to carry out reduction in their commissioned and enlisted personnel lists, keeping pace with the reduction of the line forces.

Replies to a question as to the number of American prisoners in Germany, he said official records up to October 15 gave the total as 5,733.

General Pershing has been directed to expedite complete casualty lists of his forces showing the names of every man killed or wounded or missing up to 11 a.m. November 11. General March would not hazard an estimate as to what the total would be.

Ports of the Atlantic coast from Boston to Charleston S. C., are being organized to handle returning troops and it is possible that ports south of Charleston will be used.

General March sketched the official line held by the Allied armies and the Americans along the West front when the fighting stopped.

The front held by the first and second American armies at that hour measured 52 miles.

Of the American forces he said:

"It had reached its highest point of military excellence on the day the fighting stopped and had endeared itself to the hearts of the American

The question of final disposition of the great cantonments is being studied, but no decision has been reached. New construction already largely has been stopped.

PETAIN CAUTIONS TROOPS

Enjoys Moderation In Their Occupation Of Enemy Territory

With the French Army in France, November 12.—(Associated Press)

General Petain has issued the following order of the day to his troops:

"To the French armies: During long months you have fought. History will record the tenacity and fierce energy displayed during these four years by our country, which had to vanquish in order not to die.

"Tomorrow, in order better to dictate peace, you are going to carry your arms as far as the Rhine. Into that land of Alsace-Lorraine that is so dear to us you will march as liberators.

You will go farther—all the way into Germany—to occupy lands which are the necessary guarantees for just reparation.

"France has suffered in her ravaged fields and in her ruined villages. The freed provinces have had to submit to intolerable vexations and obvious outrages, but you do not to answer these by the commission of violence which, under the spur of your resentment, may seem to you legitimate.

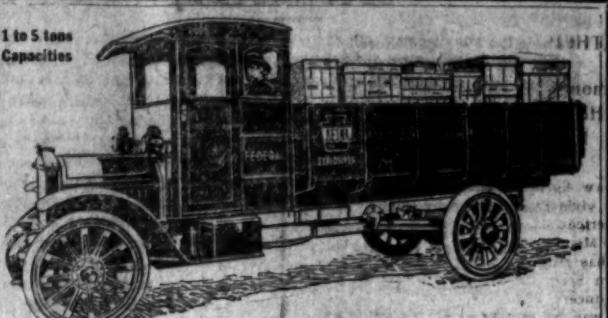
"You are to remain under discipline and to show respect to persons and property. You will know, after having vanquished your adversary by force of arms, how to impress him further by the dignity of your attitude, and the

world will not know which to admire most—your conduct in success or your heroism in fighting.

"I address a fond and affectionate greeting to our dead, whose sacrifices gave us the victory. And I send a message of salutation, full of sad affection, to the fathers, to the

"Vive la France!"

"PETAIN."



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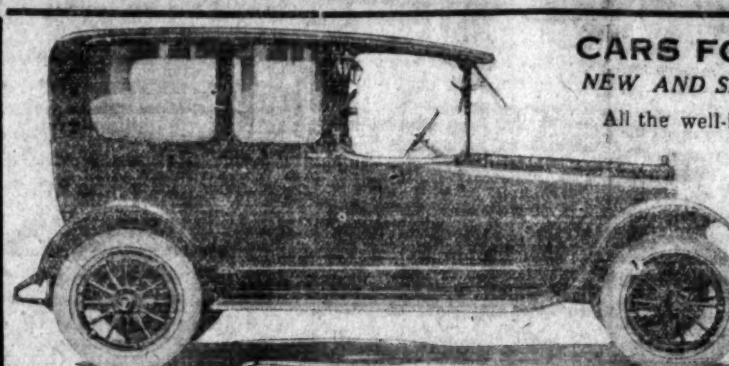
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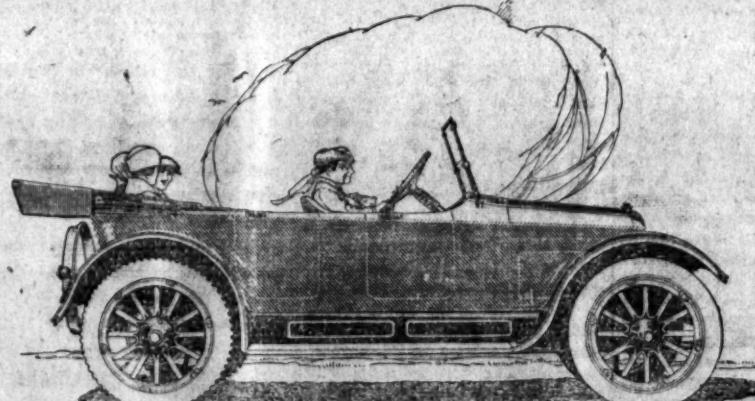
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California Lad, Exchanged By  
Foe, Says Captives Were  
Bayoneted, Then Stoned

Oakland, Cal., October 28.—Bayonet wounds for captives because they were not moving fast enough, a loaf of bread as a food ration for six days, stopping at every town en route to a German prison camp for the purpose of permitting the women and children to throw stones at and spit on the prisoners, no medical attention for wounds, solitary confinement in dark dungeon because of an attempt to escape are some of the tales of German treatment of prisoners told by Private George W. Coover.

Private Coover is a San Jose boy, who enlisted with the Canadians in 1914 and served eleven months in France, being at the battles of Ypres, Kemmel Hill, St. Eloi and Hooge. It was at the latter that he was taken prisoner, April 6, 1916, and taken to Mennen. Of his subsequent experiences he says:

"Two hours after I was taken a prisoner I was jabbed under the ribs with a bayonet because, while passing through the communication trench, I fell down. There were 180 other prisoners with me, and we lay in an open field for three days with nothing to eat or drink. Then we were packed into cattle trucks and taken into Germany.

### Only One Loaf Of Bread

"There were fifty-six people in the truck with me. Each of us was given a loaf of bread weighing about two pounds, and that was all we had to eat for the days we spent going into Germany. During that time none of our wounds was dressed, nor were we allowed to leave the cars for any purpose whatever.

"We stopped at every little town along the line, and old women and children would throw stones at us and spit at us through the bars. We arrived at Glessen on the third day, and there we were looked after by some American doctors and nurses who were outside of the camp and who had been in Germany before the war broke out.

"They did not have much to do with, and paper bandages were all they could command. Our meals consisted of coffee made of acorn shells, boiled barley or turnips, and at night boiled corn meal and raw turnips.

### Red Cross To Rescue

"In camp, however, we came in contact with the Red Cross, and then we realized what a work they are doing. Everything needful was given us—clothes, underwear, socks, shirts, sweaters, and, best of all, medical supplies. Every British prisoner feels that he owes his life to the Red Cross.

"While at Glessen I met another American prisoner, Louis Bushnell, a former reporter on the Philadelphia Enquirer, who had been imprisoned since the year before. He spoke German and on that account was made interpreter and put in charge of one of the barracks.

"A small room, about eight feet square, was boxed off in one corner for him while I rarely gave him room for his bed. It was, however, only forty-nine feet from the fence around the camp. The fence was topped with charged electric wires and the base was secured with barbed wire entanglements, while every sixty feet there was stationed a German sentry with a machine-gun in a tower.

### Escape Prison Camp

"Bushnell discovered a hole in the floor near his bed and from this point he started a tunnel toward the fence, on which he worked at night. His only implements were a fire shovel, a fork and a gunny sack, but he had reached two-thirds of the way to the fence when I arrived. He confided in me and I gave him my services right away.

"On May 21, 1917, we broke through on the outside of the fence. We had 250 Oxo cubes, 100hardtack biscuits and twelve pounds of chocolate which we had saved from Red Cross packages. We were 340 miles from Holland, which was our objective. We slept during the day and went on during the night.

"On the third night out Bushnell sprained his ankle going down a hill and the next day it was swelled up to such an extent that he saw he could not go further, so he told me to take the food and go on and he crawled to the next town and gave himself up. I was sixteen days out, with my wounds still open. I had been rained on constantly for three nights and was out of food when, exhausted, I lay down to sleep just seven miles from the goal.

### 46 Days In Dark Cell

"I awoke to find two Huns kicking me in the ribs and standing over me with two bayonets. I was taken back to Glessen and went for forty-six days to Cologne penitentiary, where I was placed in a dark cell on bread and water. The ration was one loaf of bread, which was expected to last me six days.

"After serving my sentence I was taken back to Glessen, where I remained a few days, and was then sent to a fortress in Austria, where I spent two months. There Mr. Jackson, belonging to the American embassy, who used to visit the prison camps, found me and asked my history. I told him, and, within the next few days I was sent back to Glessen, where I was put to work on a farm.

"I didn't stay long there, for they

discovered me planting onions wrong side up. I then went to work with a bridge gang, but was sent from there for kicking tools into the river Main. I am sure I sent several hundred dollars' worth of good tools into the river before I was discovered. Then I was sent to work in an iron mine for several months and from there to a blacksmith shop, but I never learned any of the trades. I was again sent to the camp at Glessen.

### Switzerland Route Tried

The following February I was put to work in a fertilizer plant, and there again I escaped, this time deciding to go to Switzerland. It was, however, cold, and as I had to sleep in the woods in the snow my feet became frozen. I was out five days this time, and came to the town of Wetzel, which has some 10,000 inhabitants. As I could go no further with my frozen feet I gave myself up and went back to a dungeon—for another forty-six days. However, I was sent to a hospital on account of my feet, and there I met a Russian and a French doctor, with whom I became friendly. This led to my final escape in February of this year.

"At that time they were making an exchange of prisoners. One of the men to be exchanged was dying of consumption. He was to go back that night, and as he died I thought it was only fair that some one should go in his place.

"I was that someone. The men to be exchanged were all lined up, and I answered to the dead man's name. They were more particular as to the number than the personality of the exchanged men, and I passed. They packed us into hospital trains, and I slept in the first sheets for two years.

We were taken to Holland, and from Rotterdam I was sent to England and thence to Canada.

### PEER'S DAUGHTER IN JAPAN BECOMES NUN

Prominent Japanese Young Wo-  
man Takes Buddhist Vows To  
Hold Important Position

Tokio December 14.—Miss Haruko Kujo, 22-year old daughter of Vis-  
count Sengoku, a high official of the  
Department of Household Affairs,  
and an adopted daughter of Prince  
Kujo, has severed all connections  
with earthly affairs and has entered  
the "Murakumo Gosho," a nunnery  
in Kyoto. Her head has been  
shaved and the full ceremony was performed on  
"Tokuro Shiki" on December 8 with great solemnity and  
splendor.

This ceremony attracted wide-  
spread attention from the Japanese

press, not merely because the taking  
of the Buddhist vows by a prominent young woman in this age of  
materialism is an interesting item of  
news, but because of the high birth  
of the new nun and the knowledge  
of the important position she is to  
occupy and for which she has served  
her novitiate. Joy and sorrow,  
sympathy and congratulation have  
been voiced by the Japanese  
recorders of the event.

### Will Hold High Office

No review of the historical situation  
has appeared in the Japanese  
press accounts of the ceremony, but  
it is learned that this young lady,  
now a Buddhist nun, is to become  
the abbess of the Murakumo Gosho,  
of Kyoto, a position of the highest  
ecclesiastical rank, which for ages  
has been filled by a virgin, either the  
daughter of an Imperial Prince, or,  
in default of such a candidate, the  
virgin daughter of a nobleman of  
the rank of Prince.

The chief nun of the Murakumo  
Gosho occupies a position higher in  
rank and social estimation than that  
held by the Lord Abbot of Hong-  
wanji. The candidate is selected by  
the proper authorities in charge of  
the nunnery, their choice falling this  
time upon Miss Haruko.

### Elaborate Ceremony

The elaborate ceremony was per-  
formed at the Zuiryu Temple; the  
long black hair was clipped and the  
head of the young nun shaved. Then  
the new nun donned the  
Buddhist robes and received her  
new name, being christened "Zui-  
juin Nissho," or "The Sun Purity of  
the Zuiryu Temple." She succeeds to  
the head of the Murakumo  
Gosho when the abbess, now grow-  
ing old, lays down her task.

Yesterday, Zuijuin Nissho, no  
longer Miss Haruko Kujo, came to  
Tokyo, accompanied by the chief  
nun, dressed in her Buddhist  
canonicals. This morning she will  
be received in audience by Her Imperial  
Majesty, the Empress who ex-  
pressed her wish to meet the new  
nun in her Buddhist garments.

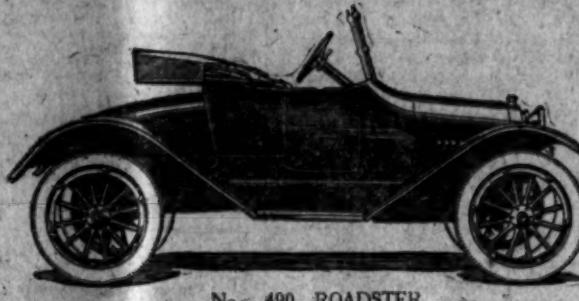
### Father Renounces Claims

Further interest attaches to the  
renunciation of this young woman  
of the world from the fact that the  
day of her "marriage to Buddha" was  
the day on which the formal  
announcement of the betrothal of  
H.I.H. Prince Nasahito to H.H.  
Prince Kon of the Yi family, a  
ceremony with which Viscount Sengoku,  
as an official of the Imperial  
Household, participated in, and an  
event in which he had as well a  
personal and family interest, the  
Prince being his niece, the daughter  
of his sister, the late Viscountess  
Sengoku. Thus on the one day he  
renounced all parental claim upon  
his own daughter and assisted in  
the betrothal ceremony of his niece  
in a coming wedding of extreme  
interest and importance to the entire  
Orient.

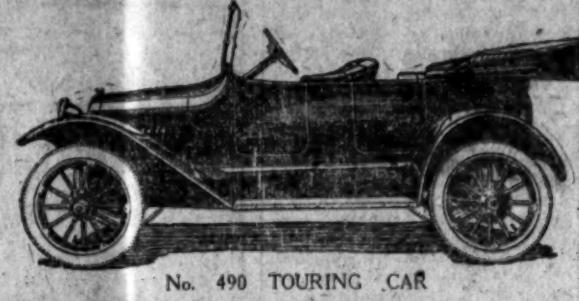


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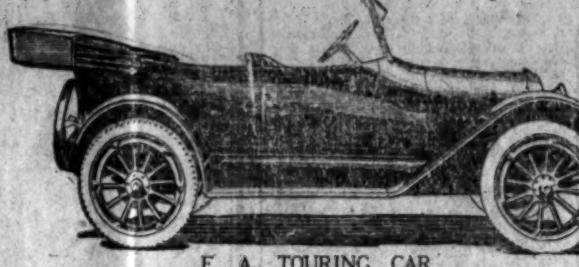
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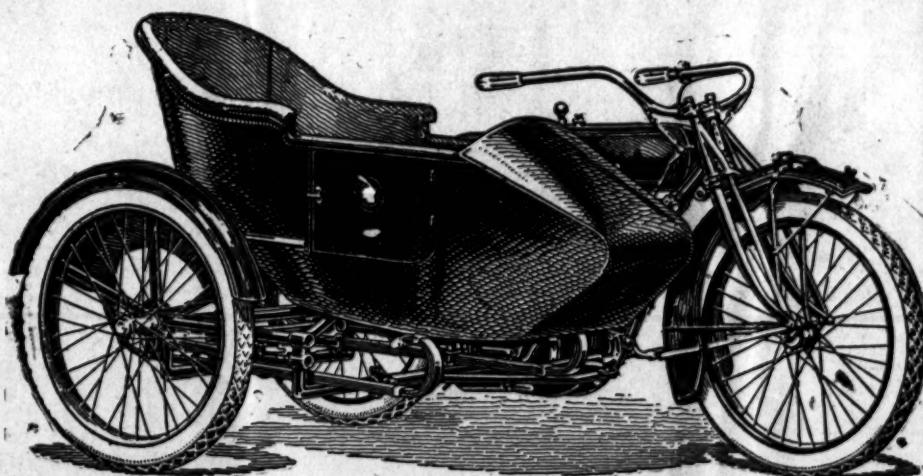
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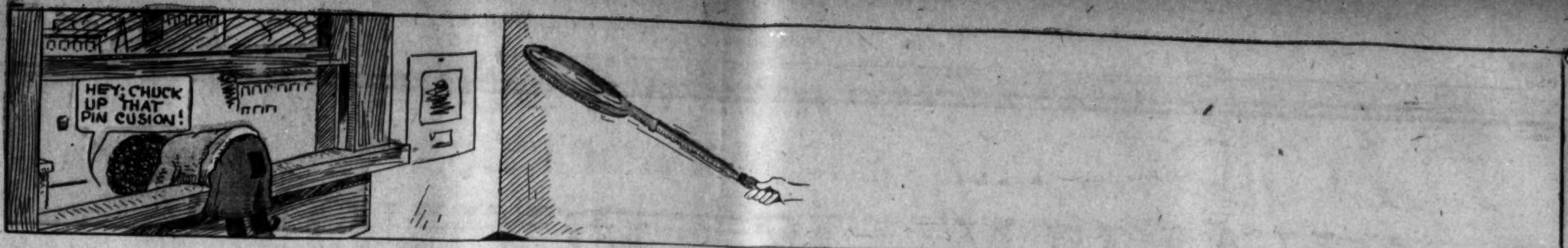
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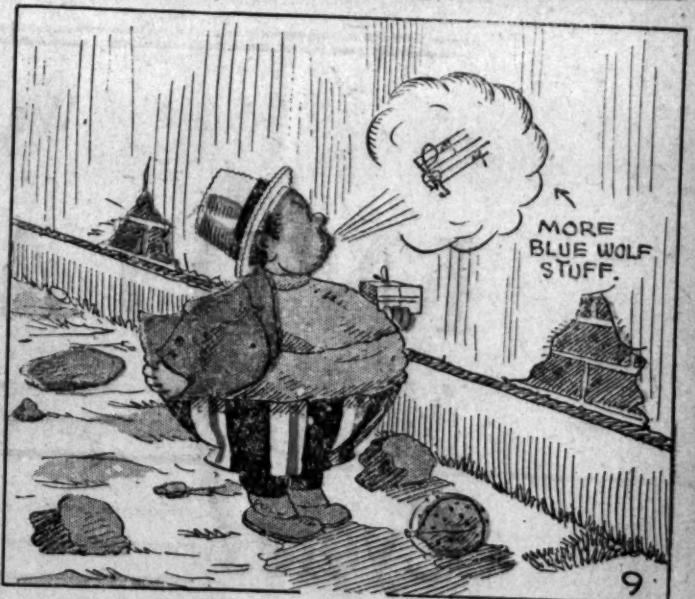
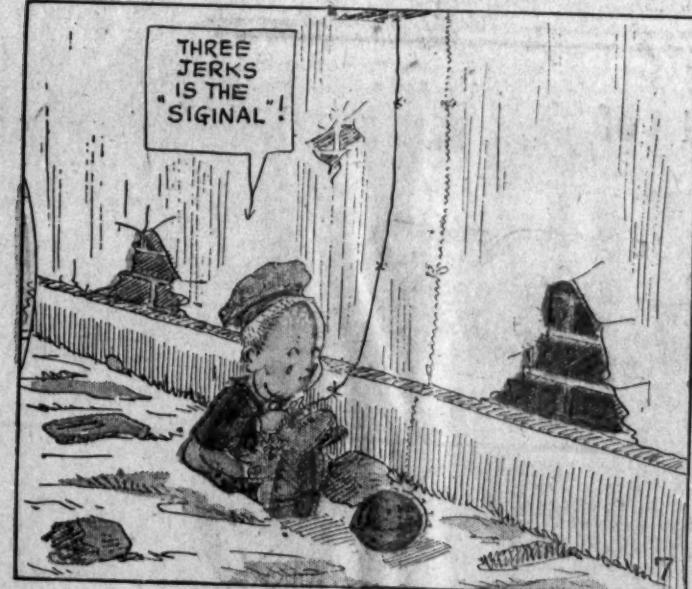
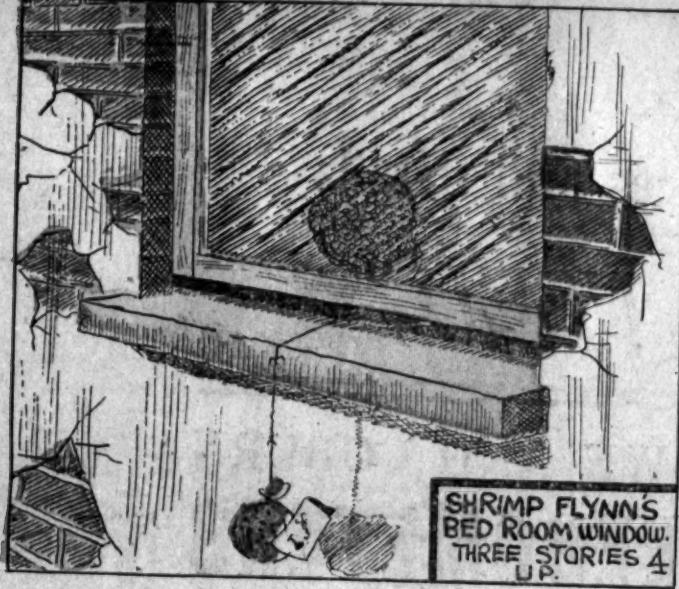
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# SPORTING NEWS SECTION THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1918

## BIDDING ERRORS BY BEGINNERS

Too Often Quit Major Suit To Show Minor Suit Supporting It

GIVES AWAY HAND AT ONCE

Major Suit Should Be Bid As Far As Strength Of Hand Permits

By An Expert

New York, November 1.—There are many ways in which the average auction player might improve his bidding methods, especially in making it clear to his partner what he is assisting on, or, if he is the original bidder, concealing his supporting suit from his opponents.

It is an axiom among good players that if there is a sound bid in a major suit, that suit should be bid as far as the strength of the hand will go. A mistake made by the beginner is in quitting the major suit to show the minor suit that supports it. This at once betrays to the adversaries that there is nothing else in the hand. Here is an example of this fault:

H 8 4	C 10 7 6 2
D 8 5 3	S K 9 5 3
H Q J 3	V H 9 5 2
C A K Q 6 3	C J 5
D 7 6 4	D Q J 9
S 10 8	Z A Q J 7 2
H A K 10 7 6	C 9 6
D A K 10 2	S 8 4

Z dealt and bid a heart. A and Y passed, and B bid a spade. Instead of rebidding the heart suit, to show the outside strength without mentioning the suit, which it is not necessary for the partner to know, Z shifted to two diamonds. A and Y again passed, and after some consideration B dropped the spades and bid two no trumps.

Correct Inference Won

B's inference was that Z could not have had a very strong heart suit if he felt compelled to shift to the diamonds without waiting for his partner to assist the hearts. As A refused to assist the spades, it looked as if he had the heart contract sewed up, in which case he must have plenty strong clubs. This view is confirmed by Y's refusal to assist the hearts after Z has shown two suits. Diamonds must suit him better.

This inference proved to be correct, as B won the game at no-trump. Z led one round of hearts and then three rounds of diamonds. B made his five club tricks, which forced Y to discard his last heart in order to protect the spades. Y covered the ten of spades with the king and made the last trick of all with the nine.

At the tables at which Z did not mention the diamonds, but went on with the hearts, A helped the spades, bidding two, which held the contract. Two by cards was all that B could make, as Z made four tricks in the red suit, and Y made three. The king of spades on the third round of hearts.

But while the original bidder should never mention his supporting suit as long as he can rebid the major suit, dummy should avail himself of every opportunity to show just where the suit the opponents are bidding. The mistake made by many is in showing this too soon.

Rule For Beginners

The rule for the beginner is this: If you can assist your partner's suit, do that first. If you show your support first, you deny your partner's suit. Here is a good example:

H Q 9 7	V I K 8 5 2
D K 10 7 3	C J 9 6 5
D 8 6 5	D J 7 2
S A K 4	S 8 6
H Y	Z
C J 5 2	C Q 9 6 5
D A K Q	D J 7 2
S Q J 10 8 7 5 2	S 8 6
H A J 10 6 4 2	C 4
D 10 9 4 3	S 2

Z dealt and bid a heart, A a spade, which doubled. This is showing the importance of a suit, too soon. Y should have assisted the hearts first, as he has three to an honor. Z read his partner for nothing in hearts, but strength enough to set the spade contract, which was probably a weak forced bid on A's part. If Y could have stopped the spades, and was not very sure of defeating the spade contract, he should have passed.

The consequence was that A went game on the doubled spades, as he made five of his trumps and all three of his diamonds.

How Y Should Bid

At the tables at which Y assisted the hearts, which he made, as the only tricks he lost were three diamonds, getting one diamond discard on the second round of spades.

## Smiles from the Mixed Court



Sitting with his back against the rail at one end of the footbridge across Soochow Creek at Shansi Road, Dzau Ah-weng tilted his nostrils so that the savory odor of frying fish might drift athwart them as it floated up from the houseboats in the creek below.

He was very disconsolate and each sniff brought him to lower levels of despair. He tried to remember the last time he had sat down to fried fish, failed, sighed, took a reef in his trouser's string and leaned back a bit further to edge his nose into a crossfire of fragrance caused by a Shantung cabbage stew aboard ship, a roasting fowl in a riverfront shop and an eccentricity in the wind. Dzau gazed hopefully at the row of varnished ducks hanging across the shopfront and kicked viciously at a bulging sack as an overloaded wheelbarrow creaked by just within range of his toes. One of Dzau's toes punched through the faulty burlap of the sack and a thin white stream trickled down upon the road. Whereupon a dazzling idea flared up in Dzau's mind.

Walking to the wheelbarrow to stagger a safe distance down the street Dzau took up the trail, scooping the white rice grubs into his hand until he had better than a handful of them.

Then he removed from those parts and passed into more suburban districts, listening for a certain sound. It was from within the compound of the home of Madame Waung Soong-taien that a dulcet "cluck-cluck" issued forth and brought the listener to the halt. Dzau sneaked inside, made a quick estimate of the weight and succulence of a fat pullet and then laid a narrow train of rice to lead to where a half-opened door awaited ambush. There he squatted with one arm flexed for the sautéed grub.

The plump hen cocked an eye at the grain, sampled it and began eating her way to doom. Closer and closer to the innocent looking corner she came, while Dzau's muscles grew tenses and more tense and he leaned forward on his toes to snatch that delicious meal. The moment was at hand.

Then Madame Waung stepped out of the house, bent on a shopping trip, and slammed the door shut behind her. Dzau's diet for the next six months will consist mainly of bean soup.

The Right Way Of The

Charged with snatching a jeweled head ornament from a woman on the street, Tai Lai-sung stood in the dock at the Mixed Court and railed spitefully at the ways of justice. Yes, he had pawned the article in a certain pawnshop for \$40, but what had that to do with his being brought to court?

He had not stolen the article. He was an honest hawker, as many reliable witnesses could be found to testify.

"What Happened to Jones," the famous comedy of former years on the legitimate stage, has been transferred to five reels of celluloid and is being projected upon the curtain at the Victoria this evening. Other late films make up the bill.

George Ade's stage success, "The College Widow," is being shown this afternoon and evening at the Isis Theater. Other items include the 9th episode of "The Red Ace." The 5th and 6th episodes of "Who is No. 1?" together with several new comedies and a musical comedy.

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The Right Way Of The

Charged with snatching a jeweled head ornament from a woman on the street, Tai Lai-sung stood in the dock at the Mixed Court and railed spitefully at the ways of justice. Yes, he had pawned the article in a certain pawnshop for \$40, but what had that to do with his being brought to court?

picking pieces of himself out of the net and the ball was being taken triumphantly to the center of the field by the Socny boys. Pasco was the player who scored, and he was sure that he was where he ought to have been when he took the kick. Well some of the spectators were also, and some others were not so sure.

After the sucking of lemons both teams put plenty of snap into their work but kicking and shooting were both weak and it looked as if no more scoring would take place. One of the things that was noticeable in this part of the struggle was the really fine way in which Ward kept his eyes upon the dangerous and raidy Soufouis. Time and time again he upset the young gentleman's hopes and saved Berney's citadel from disaster. Both Isherwood and Tonkin in the back line worked like trojans and saved from all manner of serious positions.

The concluding stages of the game proved quite exciting, for the Club were swarming round the Socny goal and at last Leslie put in a grand center which Drake snapped up and scored with. But the spurt came too late to save the Club. Shortly after this the whistle blew and the Socny retired naturally elated at having lowered the colors of the best team that we have at present in the Settlement.

**Police v. St. Xavier's**  
St. Xavier's called upon the Police in a League fixture yesterday and both teams turned out strong. Thanks to the excellent combination on the part of the College boys, they overcame the weight of the homesters and won by two clear goals.

The first half was very even and the only score came from Gutierrez. After the interval it was da Silva who

notched number two and thus paid a price to the Police account. For the losers Robertson worked splendidly. He was all over the field and gave just what was most needed. He was well supported by his backs and Fairbairn in goal cannot be blamed for either of the goals that he let through. For St. Xavier's, the forwards gave an object lesson on how to combine, and when in position how to shoot. Johnson at half proved useful. He should find a place in some of our big charity games before the season is over.

#### Jewish Club Wins

The game between the Jewish Recreation Club and the Recreation Club 2nd XI was played yesterday and resulted in a win for the J.R.C. by 1-0, the only goal being scored by H. Abrahams. The play on the whole was very good. The J.R.C. started off well at the time, were never accurate in front of goal. For the winners' defense put up by Katz and Sanft, and Fuxman at center half. Abrahams and Hornberg played a nice game in the forward line.

Brands, Willis, Madar, Johnson and Fuxman were the stars for the S.R.C.

#### Games Postponed

The Willows failing to provide a ground their name with St. Xavier's had to be called off.

The S.F.C. 2nd v Customs was also postponed.

The Navy were unable to raise a team against the S.R.C.

#### THE CHARITY CUP GAME

The contest arranged between the S.F.C. and the Rest of Shanghai which had to be postponed owing to the weather conditions on Boxing Day will take place on January 2 at 2:45 p.m. on the S.R.C. ground. All tickets pur-

chased for the Boxing Day fixture will be available for the postponed game.

It is good news to hear that over one thousand tickets have already been got rid of and that means that the Shantung Road Hospital will receive a nice New Year gift which is very much needed.

There is plenty of room for more, so don't be shy in seeing M. B. Anderson of the Engineers Institute and asking for another book of tickets. He has done a lot for local charities by the aid of these games during the last few years and he wants a bumper sum to celebrate peace.

#### American College Football Results

**Note.** American college football was badly broken up by the war but the various schools still managed to put teams in the field. Here are the results for Nov. 16:

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 27.

At Pennsylvania, 9.

At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 15.

Syracuse, 6.

At Ebenezer Field—Great Lakes, 54.

Batavia, 14.

At South Field—Columbia, 14.

Westeyan, 6.

At Washington—New York University, 6; Maryland State, 6.

At Newton, Mass.—Fortham, 16.

Boston College, 6.

At Amherst—Amherst, 20; Williams,

0.

At Annapolis—Navy, 127; Ursinus, 6.

At Washington—Geneva, 2; Washington and Jefferson, 6.

At Polo Grounds—Princeton, 25.

Camp Upton, 7.

At Philadelphia—League Island

0.

At Cleveland—Cleveland Naval Reserves, 82; Cornell, 8.

At Cleveland—Mount Union Western Reserve, 6; (fortified.)

At Oberlin—Case, 17; Oberlin, 6.

At St. Louis—Fort Riley, 24; Scott Field, 6.

At Lincoln—Nebraska, 29; Kansas,

0.

At Indianapolis—Purdue, 52.

Wabash, 7.

At Chicago—Northwestern, 21; Chicago, 6.

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